INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN REVIEW 2012/13

RENOSTERBERG MUNICIPALITY

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MARCH 2012

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ABET	Adult Basic Education and Training
AGOA	Africa Growth and Development Act
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ARC	Agricultural Research Council
BEE	Black Economic Empowerment
CASP	Comprehensive Agricultural Support Program
CIC	Creative Industrial Chamber
CMA	Catchment Management Agency
CMIP	Consolidated Municipal Infrastructure Program
CMS	Catchment Management Strategies
CSIR	Council for Scientific Investigation and Research
DBSA	Development Bank of Southern Africa
DCAS	Provincial Department of Cultural Affairs and Sport
DEAT	National Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism
DFEA	Department of Finance and Economic Affairs
DFI	Development Finance Institutions
DME	National Department of Mineral and Energy
DoA	Provincial Department of Agriculture
DSDF	District Spatial Development Framework
DTI	Department of Trade and Industry
DTPW	Provincial Department of Transport and Public Works
DWAF	National Department of Water Affairs and Forestry
DWAF	Department of Water Affairs and Forestry
ECD	Early Childhood Development
EPWP	Extended Public Works Program
EXCO	Executive Committee
FET	Further Education and Training
FET	Further Education and Training

GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GDPR	Gross Domestic Product of the Region
GGP	Gross Geographical Product
GHG	Green House Gases, especially carbon dioxide (CO2), also nitrogen oxide (NOs), ozone (O3), methane, water vapor, chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs)
HDI	Human Development Index
HDSA	Historically Disadvantaged South Africans
HET	Higher Education and Training
HIV	Human Immune Virus
HOD	Head of Department
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
IDC	Industrial Development Corporation
IDP	Integrated Development Plan
IDZ	Industrial Development Zone
ISPs	Internal Strategic Perspectives
ISRDP	Integrated Sustainable Rural Development Program
ITDF	Integrated Tourism Development Framework
IWMP	Integrated Waste Management Plan
ITP	Integrated Transport Plan
IZS	Integrated Zoning Scheme
KPIs	Key Performance Indicators
LED	Local Economic Development
LRAD	Land Redistribution for Agricultural Development
LSDF	Local Spatial Development Framework
LUPO	Land Use Planning Ordinance
MEDS	Micro-Economic Development Strategy
MFMA	Municipal Financial Management Act
MIG	Municipal Infrastructure Grant
MSA	Municipal Systems Act

MSP	Municipal Support Program
MTEC	Medium Term Expenditure Committee
MTEF	Medium-Term Expenditure Framework
MTI	Municipal Training Institute
MTSF	Medium-Term Strategic Framework
MTSF	Medium Term Strategic Framework
NAFU	National African Farmers Union
NCPGDS	Northern Cape Provincial Growth and Development Strategy
NCPIC	Northern Cape Provincial Intergovernmental Council
NEPAD	New Partnership for Africa's Development
NHS	National Health System
NIHE	National Institute of Higher Education
NSDP	National Spatial Development Perspective
PC	Project Consolidate
PCAS	Policy Co-ordination and Advisory Services
PDC	Provincial Development Council
PDI	Previously Disadvantaged Individual
PERO	Provincial Economic Review & Outlook
PGDP	Provincial Growth and Development Plan
PGDS	Provincial Growth and Development Strategy
PHC	Primary Health Care
PIC	Public Investment Corporation
PIG	Provincial Infrastructure Grant
PIMS	Planning and Implementation Management Support Centre
PIMSS	Planning Implementation Management Support Service
POA	Program of Action
PPP	Public Private Partnership
PSDS	Provincial Spatial Development Strategy
RIFSA	Roads Infrastructure Framework for South Africa

SADC	Southern African Development Community
SAHRA	South African Heritage Resource Agency
SALGA	South African Local Government Association
SANBI	South African National Botanical Institute
SDF	Spatial Development Framework
SDIP	Sustainable Development Implementation Plan
SDP	Spatial Development Plan – must be consistent with SDF but the decision for approval lies with the municipality
SEA	Strategic Environmental Assessment
SIDA	Swedish International Development Agency
SIP	Strategic Infrastructure Plan
SKEP	Succulent Karoo Ecosystem Plan
SMEDP	Small Medium Enterprise Development Program
SMME	Small, Medium and Micro Enterprises
SMMEs	Small Medium and Micro Enterprises
SoER	State of the Environment Report
SoEs	State Owned Enterprises
STATSSA	Statistics South Africa
TISA	Trade and Investment South Africa
TLC	Transitional Local Council
TRANCAA	Transformation of Certain Rural Areas Act (94 of 1998)
RM	Renosterberg Municipality
URD	Urban and Rural Development
URP	Urban Renewal Strategy
URS	Urban Renewal Strategy
VIA	Visual Impact Assessment
WMA	Water Management Area
WSSD	World Summit on Sustainable Development – Johannesburg 2002
WWTW	Waste Water Treatment Works

1. BACKGROUND

1.1 STRUCTURE OF DOCUMENT AND INTRODUCTION

This document replaces the Integrated Development Plan of Renosterberg Municipality which was review during 2012/13. It is comprised as follows:

Chapter	Description
Chapter 1:	Background
Chapter 2:	Status Quo
Chapter 3:	Areas of Need
Chapter 4:	Priorities
Chapter 5:	Strategic Objectives
Chapter 6:	Projects
Chapter 7:	Alignment
Chapter 8	Integration
Chapter 9	Closure

In terms of Chapter V of the Local Government: Municipal Systems Act, 2000 (No 32 of 2000), local government bodies are required to formulate and implement Integrated Development Plans ("IDPs") for their respective areas of jurisdiction. These IDPs are meant to deal with all developmental and planning related issues for a period of five years which are also constantly reviewed yearly to accommodate changes of developmental priories. The main objective in formulating IDPs is "*to guide implementation oriented planning which is strategic and consultative and is integrated requiring holistic thinking across the conventional sectoral boundaries*". More specifically the IDP is to guide decisions in respect of Municipal Planning and align those objectives to budget, improve land management, promote local economic development and at the same time ensure effective institutional transformation in a consultative, systematic and strategic manner.

In terms of the Systems Act, each Local Municipality must adopt a "process set out in writing" which is to guide the planning, drafting, adoption and review of the IDP. The process of preparing IDPs is manifested in a process plan which purpose is to guide the formulation of the entire IDP and to serve as a tool for administering and managing the process. The process followed in the preparation of the IDPs was undertaken in accordance with the contents of such a Process Plan, which was approved by the Municipal Council.

Furthermore, a consultative, strategic and implementation orientated approach was followed in preparing the IDPs which was done in accordance the Municipal Systems Act (Act 32 of2000). The formulation was also done in accordance with the principles set out in the IDP guide pack, developed by a special task team within the department of

Provincial and Local Government ("DPLG") with support from the German Technical Cooperation ("GTZ").

This document is known as the Integrated Development Plan of the Renosterberg Municipality. It is a product of the strategic planning process in this Municipality, also known as the Integrated Development Planning process. The Plan was developed over a month's period with the assistance of District Municipality Shared Service this was as the result of shortage of capacity at municipal level. Due to timeframes cooperation and alignment become a problem, community participation was the only consultation for this review. This Municipality sees it as the principal strategic planning instrument, which is guiding and informing all planning, budgeting, management and decision-making of this Municipality as the review for 2012/13.

1.2 INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT ON IDP REVIEW PROCESS

1.2.1 INSTITUTIONAL STRUCTURE OF THE MUNICIAPLITY

Renosterberg Municipality consists of three towns: Petrusville, Phillipstown and Vander Kloof. The Council had seven councillors, four ward councillors and three proportional: As the plenary municipality, the Mayor becomes a full-time councillor.

TABLE : POLITICAL STRUCTURE OF RENOSTERBERG MUNICIPALITY

NAME OF COUNCILLOR	GENDER	WARD OR PROPOTIONAL	CONSTITUENCY AREA
M. Hoffman	Female	WARD 1	Whole Philipstown
A.Z. Jack	Female	WARD 2	Thembinkosi, Greenpoint and the town
M. Bitterbos	Female	WARD 3	Uitsig, Plakkerskamp & Keurtjieskloof
J. Havenga	Female	WARD 4	All farms & Vanderkloof town
A.Kwinana	Male	PR	Municipal area
H. Hermanus	Female	PR	Municipal area
H. Booysen	Male	PR	Municipal area

The process plan was compiled according to National IDP review guidelines and did not respond to set target dates (especially compilation according to the five phases). Attached is the **copy of the PROCESS PLAN for 2012/13 financial year as (ANNEXTURE 1).**

On institutional arrangement, the IDP review process was very difficult to facilitate as the municipality entire management were redeployed and the two sector department,

COGSTA and Treasury seconded two officials for the position of the Municipal Manager and CFO to carry out those key responsibilities and ensure the municipality operate and service the community.

1.2.1.1 **THE DELEGATED RESPONSIBILITY:**

The Municipality requested the Pixley Ka Seme District Municipality to assist with the compilation of this plan, of which the District Municipality avail the official from Shared Service to do the review IDP with the mandate to concentrate on three phases (Strategies, Project and Adoption).

1.2.1.2 **COMPOSITION OF STEERING COMMITTEE**

There was now technical working committee responsible for IDP review rather the District official had to work alone and report to the Municipal Manager.

1.2.1.3 **IDP REPRESENTATIVE FORUM**

Its role is to ensure communities and sector department s is involved during planning and community development. Its composition:

Chairperson:	Mayor
Secretary:	PKS DM Official
Rep Forum Members:	Councillors, Acting MM, Acting CFO and Ward Committee members.

The Council mandated the Mayor to raise concern at District IGR of constant absence of sector departments in attending the Representative Forum meetings even when they are invited.

1.3 METHODOLOGY

1.3.1 INTRODUCTION

The procedure for formulating IDPs is regarded as an event-centred approach and comprises a systematic sequence of planning activities as outlined in the IDP Guide Packs and detailed in the approved Process Plan. These activities are carefully organized in certain planning events or steps to be carried out in different phases.

This chapter provides an overview of the planning process (steps and events) and methodology followed for the setting of IDPs for the Local Municipality.

This chapter specifically deals with the way in which the Local Municipality completed the activities within the different phases of the IDP process. Finally,

this chapter also makes provision for self-assessment of the way in which the methodology complies with the process and procedures described in the Process Plan.

1.3.2 THE PROCESS PLAN

In order to ensure the effective and productive formulation and implementation of the IDP process, a Process Plan which functions as a business plan and management tool to assist with the day-to-day management of the process was compiled. The Process Plan deals with several aspects aimed at streamlining the IDP process, as detailed below.

a) Firstly, the institutional arrangements are outlined which provides a clear understanding of the organizational structure, the different role-players (internal and external), as well as the distribution of their roles and responsibilities.
b) Since the active involvement of the community and stakeholder organizations is a key feature in the IDP, the Process Plan also makes provision for mechanisms and procedures for public participation. A public participation strategy has been prepared which contains several tools and principles for participation, roles and responsibilities, means of encouraging participation and logistical arrangements.
c) To ensure parallel processes and effective co-ordination between the local municipality and other spheres of government the process plan also includes different procedures for alignment. It makes provision for alignment with the IDP framework of the District Municipality which is a mutually aligned process highlighting agreement principles, communication mechanisms, joint events and time frames as well as organisational structures and mechanisms for solving disputes.
d) Finally, the process plan provides a detailed action programme with timeframes and cost estimates for implementation of all the planning activities as well as a summary of all external-planning requirements to ensure a truly integrated process.

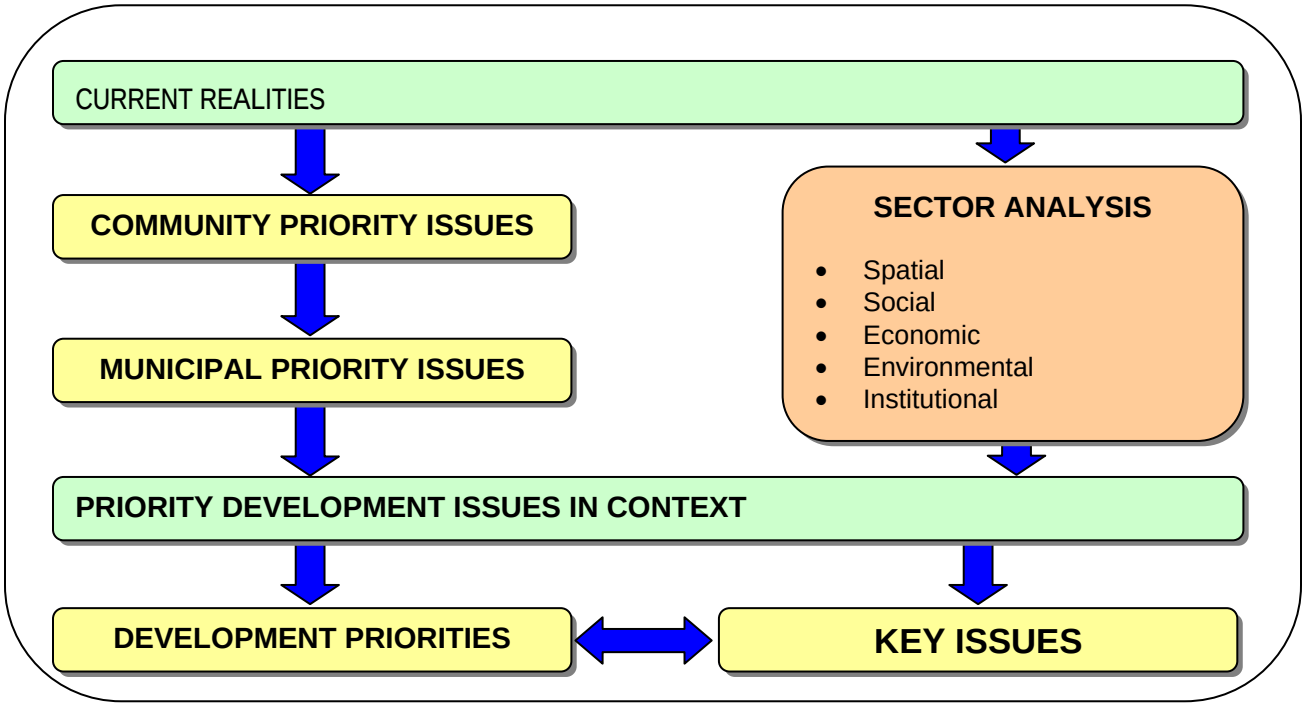
Although the intention of the process plan was to effectively guide the formulation of the IDP, several changes were made during the formulation process.

1.3.3 FORMULATION PROCEDURE AND PLANNING ACTIVITIES

The procedure for formulating IDPs, included several planning activities combined into different steps and phases indicated on Figure 2.1 overleaf and as

detailed in the following paragraphs. During IDP review, certain institutional process need to be followed to ensure compliance with the MSA of 2000.

Figure 1.2. Format of deliverables to be discussed



1.3.3.1 Phase 1: Analysis

The analysis phase of the IDP is regarded as the platform of existing trends and current realities within the municipal area where communities and stakeholders were given the opportunity to analyze their problems and determine their priorities. The main purpose of this phase was to form an understanding of the dynamics influencing development within the framework of people's priority needs and knowledge in respect of available resources.

During this phase, several planning steps were followed to analyse developmental problems/issues, major trends and causing factors as well as the availability and capacity of resources. In order to achieve the desired outputs, this phase comprised both a community analysis as well as a municipal analysis.

Prior to any community involvement, a current reality scan was done which included the compilation and documentation of all available quantitative (socio-economic indicators) and qualitative (previous visions, goals and strategies) information. This information assisted the community analysis process with regard to the identification of community needs and issues, existing structures, resources and capacities that would guide the identification of community priorities.

The municipal level analysis focussed on the identification of prevailing trends, tendencies and dynamics which affect the core operational and management requirements of the institution and its area, as well as the available resources to address these problems. In order to ensure that the development strategies and projects consider all economic, environmental and institutional potentials and limitations, an investigation in respect of the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats (SWOT) was conducted throughout the process.

Furthermore, in support of the municipal and community analysis, both a spatial and socio-economic analysis was conducted in order to highlight spatial constraints, opportunities and trends as well as to sufficiently consider the needs of disadvantaged population groups.

Based on the inputs from the different analysis as described above, several priority issues were identified aimed at giving direction to the remaining phases of the IDP. An in-depth analysis of the underlying causes for each priority was then conducted in order to ensure that the priorities were addressed effectively in the strategies and project phases.

The above process assisted the municipality in drawing an existing development profile of the area as well as arriving at strategic and implementation orientated decisions in respect of development priorities. These outputs formed the foundation of the IDP process and served as input to the strategies phase.

The priorities were used to give development direction during the planning process. It was therefore necessary to evaluate the priority issues in terms of the broader development direction that the Northern Cape Development Plan is giving for the Province.

1.3.3.2 Phase 2: Strategies

Given the development priorities identified in the previous phase, the strategies phase ensured ample opportunity for public debate on the appropriate ways and means of solving problems. The aim of this phase was to define what benefits the Municipality need to deliver, as well as what choices and solutions need to be made in order to achieve the benefits.

In attempting to address the priority areas identified in the analysis phase in an integrated manner, a need was identified to formulate a common vision in order to build a base for agreement and consensus, concentrating on the common aspirations of all concerned parties.

In line with the development vision as well as the priority issues identified in Phase 1, a set of interrelated midterm objectives were identified for each priority issue

reflecting the desired future and providing direction to the planning and implementation process.

Following the above, a set of localised strategy guidelines were formulated in conjunction with the District Municipality in order to guide strategy formulation. The purpose of this exercise was to consider all national and provincial policy guidelines as well as to address issues of common interest throughout the district.

With the localised strategy guidelines and clear objectives in mind it was possible to take the process one step further by formulating alternative strategies aimed at achieving the relevant development objectives. The strategies were formulated against the background of a resource framework that considered internal and external financial resources as well as available natural and human resources. The alternative strategies were then debated during community feedback workshops held at each of the towns in order to gain insight into the functionality of each alternative and to determine acceptability regarding the implementation thereof.

Taking cognisance of the community input, the alternatives were then transformed into final strategies after which specific projects were identified for implementation together with a preliminary budget.

1.3.3.3 Phase 3: Projects

Derived from the strategies and identified projects it was necessary to take the process yet another step forward by ensuring the detailed design of concrete and sufficiently specified project proposals. The purpose of this phase was to create a smooth and effective planning – implementation link by identifying structures and appropriate roles for implementation as well as designing mechanisms for financing, implementing and monitoring of projects within available resources.

More specifically, the following aspects were considered during the detailed project design:

- Project objectives and performance indicators (quantities and qualities);
- Project outputs, targets and locations;
- Major activities, responsibilities and timing;
- Internal and external budget estimates and sources of finance.

The detailed design of the projects was done by special Task Teams related to the organisational structure of the municipality and included heads of departments, knowledgeable officials, councillors, professionals and other technical and financial experts. It is intended that these Project Task Teams continue to exist in order to oversee the implementation and monitoring of projects as well as to adjust project designs if necessary.

1.3.3.4 Phase 4: Integration

During Phase 4 of the IDP, the Municipality had to ensure that the project proposals from the previous phases were in line with the agreed vision, objectives and strategies, the resource frames as well as with legal requirements and government strategies. In order to arrive at a truly integrated plan for development, the purpose of this phase was to harmonise the contents of the former phases into consolidated and integrated programmes for the different departments of the Municipality as well as for the different sector agencies and/or service providers.

The integration phase can be seen as a comprehensive operational strategy for the Municipality and consequently includes several consolidated and integrated programmes. The relevant programmes and plans are summarised in Chapter 6.

1.3.3.5 Phase 5: Approval

During the last phase of the IDP, communities and stakeholders were given the opportunity to comment on the draft IDP.

Firstly, selected National and Provincial Government Departments and service providers were given the opportunity to comment on the draft IDP with the view to ensuring:

- Vertical co-ordination and sector alignment;
- A smooth planning implementation link;
- Legal and policy compliance;
- Feasibility and viability of projects, and
- A high quality planning document.

Secondly, the District Municipality and neighbouring Local Municipalities were consulted to ensure that the IDPs are aligned and do not propose contradicting types of development in adjacent areas.

Thirdly, all residents, interested and affected parties were given the opportunity to comment on the draft IDP. The said parties were informed through the local press that the draft IDP is available for inspection at pre-identified public places.

Comments were received from various national and provincial departments. There were no major changes required from the government departments. Community members viewed the IDP fixed locations, but no comments were received from any member of the community.

After all comments have been considered, the adapted draft IDP was submitted to the Council of the Municipality to decide on the relevant amendments and to adopt the IDP.

The IDPs will finally be submitted to the MEC for Local Government and Housing as prescribed in terms of Section 32 (Chapter 5) of the Municipal Systems Act, (Act 32 of 2000).

1.4 SELF ASSESSMENT OF THE PLANNING PROCESS

The revision of the IDP was conducted over a period of a month and included three community meetings. As indicated already, the actual formulation and implementation procedure followed in completing the IDP, did not conform to the originally intended process. The deviations are discussed briefly below:

1.4.1 TIME DEVIATIONS

Throughout the IDP process, time constrains and availability of human capacity was perhaps some of the most hampering factors causing the process to fall behind schedule. Some contributing factors causing the time constraints are listed below:

- The changing on the entire management of the municipality resulted to lack of leadership in guiding the process and ensures councillors meet the deadlines as indicated in the process plan with supposed to be also approved by the council for implementation.
- Due to recent local government elections which resulted to change of more than 80% of councillors, it became difficult for new councillors to understand the process and guide their constituencies.
- The process is regarded as still new to many councillors and officials who just join the municipality as the result progress will not be good as originally intended.
- The failure of the previous management to impact skills to junior official to understand and carry out IDP review really affected the municipality as there know one to champion this process in the municipality that why the assistance from the District Municipality.

1.4.2 PARTICIPATORY STRUCTURES

Although it was never intended to take any shortcuts, the activities did not always include the role-players and identified structures as indicated in the process plan. This was evident, especially towards the end of the process, where the Steering Committee did not took place instance community meetings and Rep Forum where used to consolidate inputs, mainly due to time constraints.

Secondly, the involvement of national and provincial departments did not also realise as originally anticipated. Although several meetings and workshops were attended by some provincial departments, from time to time, as the results sector department's inputs are not available in this IDP.

1.4.3 OTHER DEVIATIONS

Apart from the above two main deviations there were several small deviations which mostly relate to formulation procedure and tools which were used to obtain the desired end result. These deviations are, however, not regarded as serious problems as the IDP allows for plenty of opportunities to align the deliverables with the process plan as well as the required processes.

Notwithstanding the above deviations, the Municipal Council is confident that the procedure followed complies with the relevant legal requirements and more importantly it adequately considered and addressed the needs of the community.

1.5 ALIGNMENT

Although the process was stipulated the outputs of alignment were not always achieved due to a number of reasons. Limited participation by government departments was the main problem. The fact that the provincial budget cycle differs from the municipal budget cycle also causes difficulties in aligning projects and programmes.

Alignment with the District Municipality had really improved this is testified by the extend that Pixley Ka Seme had even avail official to compile the municipality's IDP this show commitment on their side to go beyond facilitation rather being physically involved and information sharing.

Important alignment that needed to take place throughout the IDP process was the alignment of the IDP with the Northern Cape Growth and Development Plan (PGDS). The PGDS was always viewed as the broader framework for development within which the IDP should operate.

1.6 LEGISLATION PERTAINING TO IDP

Overarching guidelines for the Renosterberg Municipality's IDP are provided by the Municipal Systems Act, National Spatial Development Perspective (NSDP), in the context of the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) 2002, by other national and international commitments, the Provincial Growth and Development Strategy (PGDS) and is also informed by other local guiding policies and documents.

The main principles pertaining to land development are captured in the following legislation:

- Municipal Systems Act (Act 21 of 2000)
- Development Facilitation Act (Act 57 of 1996);
- Environmental Management Act (Act 107 of 1998);

- Land Use Management Bill (2001).

1.6.1 MUNICIPAL SYSTEMS ACT NO. 32 OF 2000

The Municipal Systems Act 32 of 2000 (MSA) describes the core principles, mechanisms, and processes that are necessary to enable municipalities to move progressively towards the social and economic upliftment of communities and ensure access to services that are affordable to all. Its focus is primarily on the internal systems and administration of the municipality.

The Act enables the process of decentralisation of functions through assigning powers of general competence to local Government. Municipal by-laws are regulated to achieve harmony with national and provincial legislation.

As service authorities, municipalities remain responsible for the effective delivery of services and must provide an appropriate policy and regulatory framework. This can be achieved through the most appropriate service provider, ranging from internal departmental delivery to joint ventures to private sector delivery options.

Performance management systems are to be developed to measure and evaluate performance in priority areas, which are to be reported annually to citizens and other spheres of government.

The process to be followed in planning, drafting and adopting the Integrated Development Plan is set out.

1.6.2 THE DEVELOPMENT FACILITATION ACT 67 OF 1995

The Development Facilitation Act 67 of 1995 (DFA) sets out a planning and land development system, which ensures that national, provincial, and local government policies are implemented.

Section 28 describes the requirements for Land Development Objectives, which must be developed by each local authority. One of the objectives of Land Development Objectives is to create a new system of planning that encourages sustained utilisation of the environment, particularly with regard to the environmental consequences of developments.

Municipalities are encouraged to co-operate in order to develop the capacity of each municipality to exercise its powers and duties and manage its affairs.

1.6.3 LAND USE MANAGEMENT BILL, 2001

According to the Land Use Management Bill, Chapter 3 (2001), all Spatial Development Frameworks (SDF) must give effect to:

- Directive principles
- Any national land use framework applicable in the area of the municipality, and
- Any national and provincial plans and planning legislation.

1.6.4 MUNICIPAL DEMARCATION ACT 27 OF 1998

The Municipal Demarcation Act 27 of 1998 (DMA) provides criteria and procedures for the determination of municipal boundaries by an independent authority. In terms of the Act, the Municipal Demarcation Board is established to determine municipal boundaries.

Section 24 provides that when demarcating a municipal boundary, the Board must aim to establish an area that would enable the municipality to fulfil its Constitutional obligations, including the provision of services in an equitable and sustainable manner, the promotion of social and economic development and the promotion of a safe and healthy environment. The tax base must also be as inclusive as possible of users of municipal services in the municipality.

1.6.5 ORGANISED LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT 52 OF 1997

The Organised Local Government Act 52 of 1997 (LGA) provides for the recognition of national and provincial organisations representing the different categories of municipalities and determines various procedures concerning local government, including procedures by which local government may consult with national and provincial government.

1.6.6 MUNICIPAL STRUCTURES ACT 117 OF 1998

The main object of the Municipal Structures Act 117 of 1998 (MSA) is to provide for the establishment of municipalities in accordance with the requirements relating to categories and types of municipality and to provide for an appropriate division of functions and powers between categories of municipality. It is one of a set of legislation that is aimed at the transformation of local government into a more financially sustainable and performance orientated sphere of government. The Act is aimed at creating the permanent structures mandated by the Constitution, which will replace the transitional structures created by the Local Government

Transition Act. Municipalities are categorised either as A, B or C. depending on the level of development.

Chapter 5 sets out the functions and powers of the municipalities in accordance with the Constitution.

1.6.7 THE PHYSICAL PLANNING ACT 125 OF 1991

The objective of the Physical Planning Act 125 of 1991 (PPA) is to provide for the division of the country into regions and to promote regional development. Policy plans consist of broad guidelines for the future physical development of the area and restrictions are placed on the use of land in the area to which the plan relates. Local authorities are required to develop urban structure plans for their areas of jurisdiction.

1.6.8 NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT ACT 107 OF 1998

The National Environmental Management Act 107 of 1998 (NEMA) provides for co-operative governance by establishing principles and procedures for decision-makers on matters affecting the environment. An important function of the Act is to serve as an enabling Act for the promulgation of legislation to effectively address integrated environmental management. Some of the principles in the Act are – Accountability; Affordability; Cradle to Grave Management; Equity; Integration; Open Information; Polluter Pays; Subsidiary; Waste Avoidance and Minimisation; Co-operative Governance; Sustainable Development; and Environmental Protection and Justice.

2. STATUS QUO ANALYSIS

2.1. INTRODUCTION

The first step in the IDP process needs to look at the existing situation of the municipality. During the Analysis phase the process focussed only on the relevant aspects of issues influencing the development of the Municipality. The purpose of this phase was also then to ensure that decisions on strategies and projects will be based on:

- the qualitative priority needs and challenges on local residents,
- proper quantitative information on all those priority issues,
- clear knowledge of the availability of local resources, and
- a holistic understanding of the dynamics or key issues determining the various development priorities within the municipality.

Relevant statistical information gathered during the first phase of the IDP process was presented to community members during the IDP community meetings. This served as basis for discussing the needs and priorities of residents within the various functional areas of the Municipality. The findings were then analysed and discussed further by officials to identify the causes determining each priority issue as outlined in those community meetings and to formulate certain development principles against the knowledge of such causes.

The findings were then presented under a number of integrated sectors, which coincide with the various analyses proposed within the IDP guide-packs and include institutional, social, infrastructural, economic, environmental and spatial analyses.

Deriving from the current realities and cross-cutting analysis, a list of priority development issues were identified which served as a basis for a more detailed, in-depth analysis.

Finally, the results from the in-depth analysis enabled the community meetings to identify a set of development priorities to be focussed on within the financial years. The key issues applicable to each of the development priorities were also taken from the in-depth analysis and form the foundation for the next phase, namely the formulation of the vision and development objectives which the last strategic planning session discussed and agreed upon.

2.2. PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF RENOSTERBERG

Renosterberg Municipality is a vast area comprising half a million hectares (554 502.514 Ha). Renosterberg Municipality is located on the banks of the Orange River in the Pixley Ka Seme District Municipality of the Northern Cape.

The largest town is Petrusville, followed by Philipstown and Vanderkloof. Vanderkloof is a resort town on the Vanderkloof dam on the Orange River. Many households live on farms which are mainly commercial sheep and game farms.

The raison d'être of the towns in Renosterberg is their role as agricultural service centres. These small towns perform important functions:

- As administrative centres for government
- As retail centres
- As centres providing basic educational and health facilities
- As resource centres for the farming hinterlands
- Small towns remain important destinations for people migrating from rural to urban areas
- Some small towns have also turned their smallness into an asset, with innovative tourist strategies

Because the Karoo is highly urbanised, most of the population live in towns. Because of apartheid style planning most towns has distinct township or suburb areas. The poor usually live furthest from the centre of town, and the townships and town do not form a coherent whole.

In the discussion and analysis of the municipality the above areas will also be dealt with as separate “ring-fenced” areas. Renosterberg Municipality covers approximately 552 700 ha of land and forms ± 5% of the total area of the Pixley Ka Seme District Municipality.

Refer to the locality map for a layout of Renosterberg relative to the Northern Cape Province and also to the Pixley Ka Seme District Municipality. Table 1 shows the size of the local municipalities in relation to one another within the district municipality. There are vast distances between the towns, with extensive farming areas in between.

Table 2.1. Local Municipal Areas

Municipality	Km²	% of DM	% of Northern Cape	Persons/ km²	Households/ km²
DMA	15 692	15.3%	4%	0.20	0.07
Emthanjeni	11 388	11.1%	3%	3.11	0.77
Kareeberg	17 698	17.2%	5%	0.54	0.14
Umsobomvu	6 813	6.6%	2%	1.64	0.45
Siyancuma	10 027	9.8%	3%	3.57	0.92
Siyathemba	8 251	8%	2%	2.12	0.51
Thembelihle	6 978	6.8%	2%	2.00	0.50
Ubuntu	20 389	19.8%	6%	0.80	0.21
Renosterberg	5 530	5.4%	2%	3.46	0.86
Pixley Ka Seme	**102 766**	**100**	28%	1.60	0.41

Source: Pixley ka Seme DM IDP 2010/11

2.2.1. COMPOSITION

The total demarcated municipal area serviced by the Renosterberg Municipality covers approximately 5 530km^2. The major three urban settlements are Petrusville, Phillipstown and Vanderkloof. The municipal offices are situated in Petrusville, with Phillipstown and Vanderkloof forming the supporting towns.

Major transport corridors is the R48 linking De Aar with Phillipstown and the R389 moving in a southern to northern direction linking Phillipstown with Petrusville. *Map 2: Locality Renosterberg Municipality:* shows the location of the three towns and major transport infrastructure.

The area has a low rainfall while the largest river in South Africa flows though the area. One of the major dams in South Africa are situated on the borders of the Municipality; Vanderkloof Dam.

2.2.2. CLIMATE

Landforms associated with plains, hills and lowlands cover approximately 80% of the area. Plains have slopes of less than 5^o (8%) and result in a gradual change in climate conditions. This region is characterised by very extreme climate conditions with average summer temperatures of 24^{o}C and average winter temperatures of 14^{o}C.

These extreme climate conditions reduce the study area's agricultural potential. Access to irrigation water will be crucial for any cultivation to occur due to the overall arid conditions and the risk wilting under the influence of very high temperatures, while frost limits the type of crops that can be cultivated in the study area (PKS IEMP, 2007).

2.2.2.1 Rainfall

This region is very dry and most of the region receives less than 300mm op rain per annum. Renosterberg forms part of the Oranje river catchment area. The Oranje River is the only perennial river in the region.

Rainfall occurs very sporadically in the form of summer thunderstorms. The Great Escarpment runs south eastwards from the mouth of the Orange River over the higher lying areas and eastwards influences the climate of the whole region.

Average annual rainfall of the Northern Cape ranges between 450 mm in the east, to less than 50mm in the west. Average annual evaporation rages between 1600 mm in the east and 2400 mm in the west (Pixley Ka Seme SDF, 2007).

2.2.2.2 Temperatures

Mean annual temperatures range between 16°C and 20°C (Schultze, 1997). The mean annual minimum/maximum temperatures are estimated to range between 8°C and 28°C. As abstracted from Schultze (1997), the Renosterberg Municipal Area can be divided into two major temperature zones for each of its mean annual, mean daily minimum (July) and mean daily maximum (February) temperature ranges.

2.2.3. GEOLOGY

The major stratigraphy of the region consists of the following sequence from west to east:

- Dolerite:

  Engineering Qualities: The clayey soils are expensive and may cause damage to foundations. Dolerite is an excellent construction material and especially the slightly weathered varieties in the west of the country are used as road stone. The unweathered rock is

widely used as concrete aggregate and in road and dam construction. Care should be taken against the rapid weathering types, which may break down rapidly (days/months).

Unique qualities: The general resistance to weathering of these intrusions has caused the distinct positive linear topographic features in the horizontal sedimentary rock strata of the Karoo. It is also generally regarded as a good aquifer in the dry regions. The general use of dolerite as a construction material has caused the widespread occurrence of quarries along roads and near towns and dams.

- Tilliter:

  Engineering Qualities: Slope instability may cause problems in exposed slopes and cuttings. *It is a good construction material, but may break down. The soils are sometimes expansive and usually dispersive.*

- Sand:

  Engineering qualities: The sands are sometimes too loose for normal foundations and settlements may take place. It is usually suitable for fine concrete aggregate. In the arid parts a major problem is the movement of these sands by wind.

- Andesite:

  Engineering qualities: The residual soils are expansive. Soils are only non expansive in the early and late stages of weathering. Depth and stage of weathering vary significantly over short distances and may cause foundation problems. Large, unweathered core stones in the soil profile cause problems with installation of poles as well differential settlement. Damage to houses may be limited by using reinforced masonry work, flexible couplings in pipes and good site drainage with piled foundations or raft foundations in larger structures.

- Quartzite:

  Engineering qualities: Quartzite is a very strong rock forming excellent foundations. It is fairly difficult to excavate in these rocks. The residual soils are usually strong, non-compressible

and non-leaving. The rock is widely used as concrete and road building materials, although the high sulphur content due to the presence of pyrite cause some problems with salt blisters in roads and stains in concrete in the Witwatersrand.

Unique qualities: Quartzite is such an excellent aggregate that it use used as a reference aggregate.

- Mudstone:

Description: Sedimentary rocks are built up of particles originating from the weathering of other rocks and deposited in one or other depositional basin. Clay-sized particles (mud) are transported in suspension in water and eventually settle in deep water marine or fresh water lakes. After compaction and cementing it is called mudstone. Clay refers to particles smaller than 0.02mm and may consist of the minerals illite, quartz, feldspar and a mixed layer of montmorillonite-illite and sometimes kaolinite. Mudstone occurs within a succession of coarse-grained sandstone alternating with fine-grained mudrock. The most widespread occurrence is in the Karoo strata, which cover 75% of the central subcontinent.

Engineering qualities: The unweathered rock is soft to very soft with properties similar to over-consolidated clay. The rock mass is impermeable and the rock may be of the rapid weathering (slaking) type, which break up after exposure to the atmosphere. If the rock mass is dipping at an angle, slopes are usually unstable and movement may take place along bedding planes. If the original clay was of the expansive types, then the rock and the residual soils will be expansive and may cause damage to structures. Weathered and unweathered mudrock are used as brick-making material.

Unique qualities: The soils are highly dispersive and this results in deep donga's forming on many slopes in the Karoo.

- Shale:

Description: Shale is a sedimentary rock consisting of silt and clay sized particles and with visible layering (fissile) as opposed to a mudstone that is massive. Shale always occurs within a succession of coarse-grained sandstone altering with fine-

grained shale (mudrock). The most widespread occurrence is in the Karoo strata which covers 57% of the central subcontinent.

Engineering qualities: The unweathered rock is soft to very soft with properties similar to over consolidated clay. The rock mass is impermeable and the rock may be of the rapid weathering (slaking) type, which break up after exposure to the atmosphere.

If the rock mass is dipping at an angle, slopes are usually unstable and movement may take place along bedding planes. If the original clay was of the expansive types, then the rock and the residual soils will be expansive and may cause damage to structures. Weathered and unweathered shale is the main source for brick-making material.

2.2.4. BIOLOGICAL PRODUCTIVITY

The area encompasses three separate ecological regions, which extend beyond the region's boundaries. In this regard the following is noted:

- No bio-geographical unit is unique to the area;
- The ecological regions of the area are not as rich in species as many such similar regions located outside of the area; and
- The diversity of species in itself does not warrant the establishment of a conservation reserve.

At a more detailed level, accepting that the species composition, vegetation form and individual landscape units change over small distances there are some 60 vegetation-landscape units which are unique to the Pixley Ka Seme District Municipal Area.

The principal features [with respect to bio-diversity, uniqueness and conservation-worthiness] of the study area's three ecological regions are described as:

- Savanna: are located mostly in the areas north of the Oranje River and covers 11% of the area in eh Pixley Ka Seme District. They are the basis for live stock industry and the wildlife in these areas is a key tourist attraction.
- Nama-Karoo: covers 87% of the area. The area forms an ecotone or transition between Cape flora to the south and the tropical savannas of the north.

- Grasslands: covers only 1% of the area and are mostly located to the south eastern boundary. The grassland biome is regarded as the third-richest are ain term so plant species diversity, with a total number of 3 788 species.

2.2.5. GRAZING CAPACITY

In the past, the continued healthy existence of the veldt was due to the uneven geographic distribution of grazing pressures (largely because of the limited availability of stock-watering points). With the increased provision of stock-water points (especially in recent decades) which is not necessarily accompanied by increased rainfall (the primary vegetation driver), two trends are evident:

- Grazing pressures are greater, relative to the climatic capacity for increased vegetative growth;
- The development of previously undeveloped grazing areas through the increased provision of watering-points has enabled greater numbers of stock to graze over a larger area, thereby reducing the proportion of ungrased veldt. This has directly reduced the ability of certain areas to re-vegetate after drier periods [e.g. winter and droughts].

The trend is therefore one of reducing the systems natural flexibility and declining vegetation resilience. This is causing an exponential degradation of the veldt condition, with resulting decreasing stocking potential and animal biomass productivity. If this trend continues, natural vegetation for grazing will soon outstrip stock watering as the region's inherent limiting factor with respect to live-stock.

Furthermore, wherever there is heavy grazing pressure in the area, there is a tendency towards an increase in woody plant biomass. This is mostly due to an increase in the density and size of swarthaak and other bush species. At these levels of bush encroachment, grass growth is negligible and cattle movement is impeded.

As the veld will not recover by itself, bush encroachment will become a serious problem, especially around all the water points in the area. The only management option, other than ignoring the problem, is costly mechanical and chemical removal, although the process can be slowed down by the introduction of goats into the area.

2.2.6. LAND DEGRADATION

Land degradation due to soil erosion is mostly related to a lack of vegetation cover mainly due to overgrazing and indiscriminate tree cutting (deforestation), with wind and sheet erosion being the most common problems.

Changes in plant species composition, on the one hand, is a serious problem and loss of plant cover, on the other, a major concern in respect of land degradation. According to the environmental studies another concern is the possible further contribution to land degradation which may be caused by increasing number of people that purchase livestock.

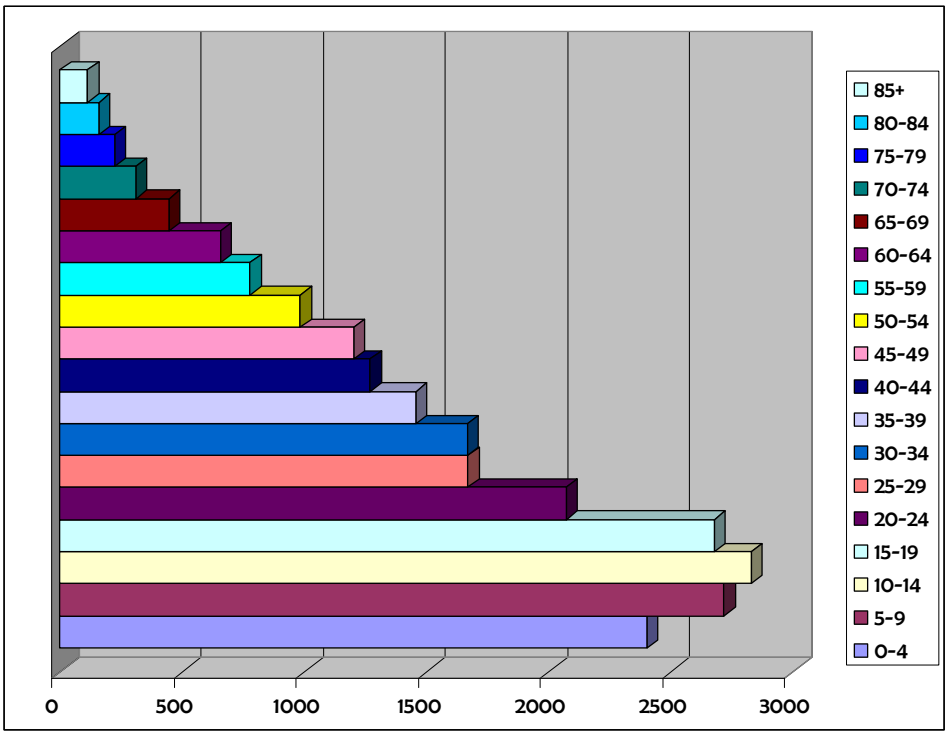
While government-sponsored programmes such as drought subsidies, alien bush clearing, agricultural extension services, farmer study groups and the application of agricultural and environmentally related legislation contributed to a decrease in the rate of land degradation in certain areas, insufficient access to land, poor infrastructure and a lack of education, finances and government support, promoted land degradation in others.

2.3. DEMOGRAPHICS

Renosterberg Municipal Area has a population of approximately 9 069 persons (StatsSA 2001) and 9 836 in 2006 (DWA), the majority of which reside in the Petrusville area. The average household size in the Pixley Ka Seme District area is 4.52 persons per household (Pixley Ka Seme IDP, 2007). The average household size in Renosterberg is 5.3 persons per household.

Within the whole municipality there is a recorded negative growth of population with an estimated population growth of -0.29% by 2015. The biggest contributing factor to the negative growth being HIV/AIDS and migration of people out of the district. Within the municipality, migration is mainly from most rural area to the urban areas such as Petrusville. *Figure 1* shows the population per age group within Renosterberg Municipality

Figure 1: Population per Age Group



(StatsSA, 2001)

The population is as follows:

- The population can be classified as young with approximately 60% of the population below the age of 30.
- 46% of the population are youth.
- The youth make up approximately 95% of the economically active population.
- The population of the municipality is decreasing.

2.3.1. GENDER AND RACE

The age-sex structure of a population determines characteristics such as income earning potential and basic needs e.g. and old population needs special health care and welfare. 51% of the Northern Cape's population is female.

Discrepancies in the male/female ration are caused on locally economic activities. Men outnumber women in areas where mining or agriculture is the predominant economic sector. The race group ration of Pixley Ka Seme and Renosterberg are related in *Table 2.2. Gender*

Table 2.2. Gender

	Male	Female	Total	Male %	Female%	Total
Pixley Ka Seme	80 092	84 513	164 613	49%	51%	100%
Renosterberg Municipality	4 414	4 658	9 072	48%	52%	100%

(StatsSA, 2001)

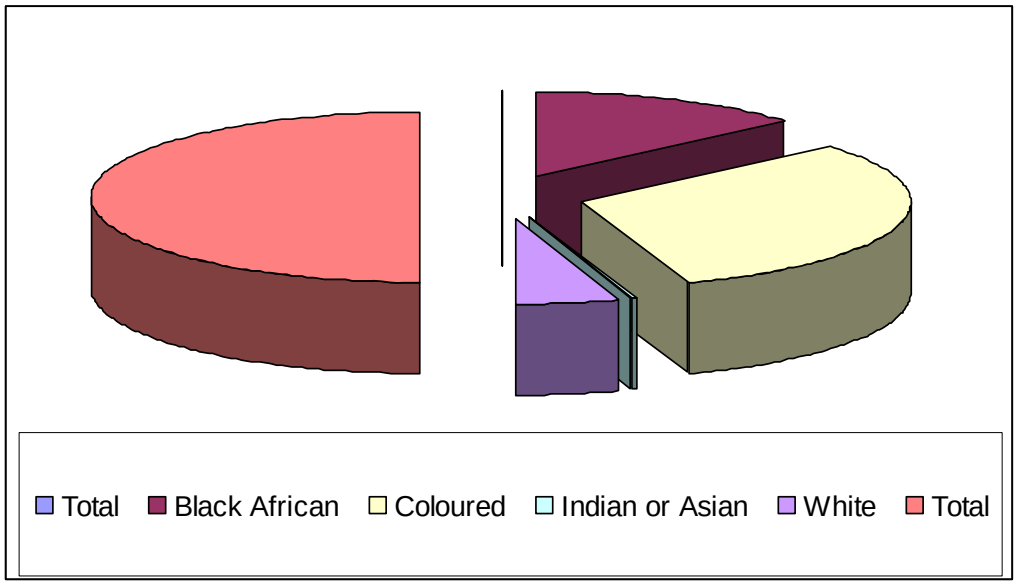
Fifty-two percent of the Northern Cape households are headed by females. In Pixley ka Seme, 34% are headed by women with the highest 45% in Renosterberg Municipality.

Table 2.3. Race

	Total	Black African	Coloured	Indian or Asian	White	Total
Pixley Ka Seme	164 651	27%	62%	0%	11%	100%
Renosterberg Municipality	9 430	27.4%	62%	0.4%	10.1%	100%

(StatsSA, 2001)

Figure 2: Population per Age Group



(StatsSA, 2001)

2.3.2. POPULATION DENSITY

Census 2001 classifies settlements according to the characteristics of a residential population in terms of urban and rural, degree of planned and unplanned (in the case of urban) and jurisdiction (in the case of rural). The four broad settlement types found in South Africa are:

- Formal urban areas;
- Informal urban areas;
- Commercial farms;
- Tribal areas and rural informal settlements.

Population density is a key factor in determining the provision of infrastructure and services. The population density of the District is 2.1 persons per km^2 which is less than the Provincial density of 2.27 persons per km^2. According to the Districts IDP (2007) Renosterberg Municipality population density is 4 persons per km^2. This indicates that Renosterberg Municipality has a population density well above the average density of the District. Form a planning point of view, this inequitable population distribution within the district will require formulation and implementation of regional development policies so as to remove the imbalances (PkS IDP, 2007).

Table 2.4. Population Density of Renosterberg in a District contents

Town	Population 2001	Households 2001	% Household in DM	% Population in DM
Renosterberg	9 069	2 278	2.18%	12.31%

(SatsSA, 2001)

According to the above classification, Renosterberg Municipality, can be classified as urbanized (implying that most households live in settlements and towns i.e. not scattered or living on farming units), with only 1% of households living dispersed on farms.

Table 2.5.: Settlement Types

Municipality	Registered Erven	Parent Farms Number
Petrusville	1571	
Phillipstown	1400	
Vanderkloof	514	
Rural		174
Renosterberg	6728	174

(Surveyor General, April 2008)

Apartheid style of planning in the urban areas has resulted in distinct townships and suburb areas. The poor usually live furthest from the centre of town, with the townships and town not forming a coherent whole. This has an impact on the daily movement of people and results in greater use of vehicular transport. Population is clustered at the larger settlements throughout the Municipality.

2.3.3. POPULATION AND HOUSEHOLDS

The largest town in the study area, Petrusville; has a population of close to 3 717 persons, living in more than 509 households, whereas the Vanderkloof has less than 300 households. Renosterberg has the third smallest population with in the Pixley Ka Seme District Municipality.

A summary of the population figures is given in Table 2.6. According to the 1996 census, Renosterberg had a total population of 8925, with an average of 4 people per household.

During 2001 a land use survey of all these towns was conducted. If the data of the survey is compared to the 1996 census and using the same average household sizes, the 2001 population is estimated at 8791 for the towns plus 2355 for the farming areas (same figure as 1996 census) which gives a total current population of 11,146.

This figure is substantially higher than the 1996 census figure and the difference can be attributed to:

Farm dwellers that have migrated to the towns and because the survey was not conducted on the farms, the possible reduction in the farming population could not be picked up.

Table 2.6. Population Distribution in Municipal contents

Town	Population 2001	Households 2001	% Household in RM	% Population in RM
Petrusville	3717	741	40.99%	32.80%
Phillipstown	3300	509	36.39%	22.53%
Vanderkloof	1200	243	13.23%	10.76%
Rural	852	766	9.39%	33.91%
Renosterberg	9069	2259	100.00%	100.00%

(Municipal Demarcation Board: 2006

In Vanderkloof the census was conducted outside holiday periods. As a large number of houses in Vanderkloof are only used for holiday purposes the possible maximum population of Vanderkloof was under estimated in the '96 census.

According to the 1996 census, Vanderkloof had a population of 876 with a total number of households of 243. In the land use survey of 2001 the number of residential erven occupied were calculated as 391 which is substantially higher than the 243 of the census.

As a large percentage of the houses in Vanderkloof is used only for holiday purposes, the population figures fluctuates significantly from in season to out of season.

The census in 1996 was conducted out of season and would therefore be more representative of the average population of the town. For the design of services and amenities this figure will however be too low and the higher figure calculated from the 2001 land use survey should be used.

According to the 1996 census Petrusville had a population of 3450. From the 2001 land use survey, the population was calculated as 3975. The increase can mainly be attributed to an influx of mainly farm dwellers that have settled in the settlements of Greenpoint, Squatters, Ou Lokasie and Sinyoka.

According to the 1996 census, Phillipstown had a population of 2244. Through the 2001 land use survey, the population was estimated at 3594. This significant increase is mainly in Lukhanyisweni where the population has increased by approximately 1200 from 254 to 1452. This

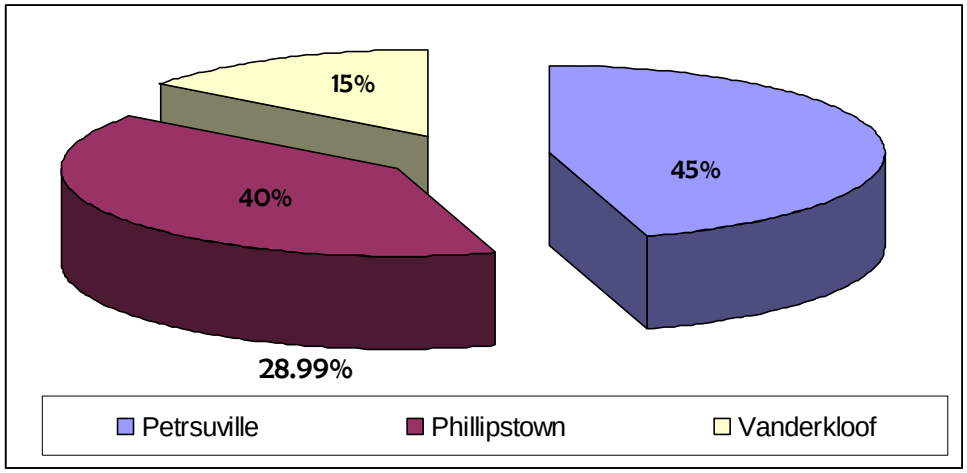
increase can also largely be attributed to farm dwellers that have moved from farming areas to the town.

According to the 1996 census there were 2355 people on the farms in the Renosterberg Municipality. This figure could not be verified but it can be expected that this figure has dropped / decreased significantly due to the fact that the population in the black and informal settlements in both Petrusville and Phillipstown have increased significantly during the past 5 years due to the migration of farm workers.

This figure should however be updated in future either after the 2001 census figures becomes available or through a process to update the statistics of the farming communities.

The above is reflected in *Figure 3: Household Distribution* which indicates the population distribution in 2001 for the Renosterberg Municipality. This pattern has not changed dramatically since.

Figure 3: Population Distribution in Municipal Contents



(StatsSA, 2001)

The highest number of persons per household is found in Petrusville and the lowest in the Vanderkloof.

2.3.4. POPULATION GROWTH AND MIGRATION

2.3.4.1 Population Growth

The growth rate of the population in the Municipality will depend on economic opportunities that the Municipality can offer, especially to young adults who are the most mobile group. A stagnating economy that cannot provide school learners with hob opportunities will result in the loss of these economically active adults to areas with economic opportunities.

Table 2.7. Total Population Projection: Growth Rate

Category	1991-1996	1996-2001	2001-2006	2006-2010
	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate
Percentage Growth	0.296%	-1.38%	-1.6%	-2.1%

(Municipal Demarcation Board, 2006)

While the population size of the municipality in 1996 was 9 069, the population in 2001 was 9 836. (a negative growth rate of -1.31%). A negative growth rate is forecast for the rural population and by 2015 the towns are also expected to show a negative growth (PkS SDF, 2007). The growth rate according to the District IDP (2007) for each of the towns within Renosterberg Municipality is:

- Petrusville/Thembinkosi/Vanderkloof : 0.296%
- Phillipstown/Philipvale/Lukhanyisweni: 0.289%
- Phillipstown Rural: -1.982%

Table 2.8. Historical population growth 1970 to 1996 Census

Magisterial district	Local Authority	Settlement	TOTAL 1996	TOTAL 1991	TOTAL 1985	TOTAL 1980	TOTAL 1970	Growth	Growth 1970-1980 pa	Growth 1980-1985 pa	Growth 1985-1991 pa	Growth 1970-1996 pa	Growth 1980-1996 pa	Growth 1985-1996 pa	Growth 1991-1996 pa
Philipstown	Petrusville TLC	Petrusville	3 450	3 095	2 175	2 405	2 117	Med	1.28%	-1.99%	6.06%	1.90%	2.28%	4.28%	2.20%
	Philipstown TLC	Phillipstown	2 755	2 103	2 418	1 914	2 239	Med	-1.56%	4.79%	-2.30%	0.80%	2.30%	1.19%	5.55%
	Renosterberg TRC	Farm	2 356	2 780	2 646	3 371	4 387	Negative	-2.60%	-4.73%	0.83%	-2.36%	-2.21%	-1.05%	-3.26%
	Vanderkloof TLC	Vanderkloof	875	822	878	-	-	Low			-1.09%			-0.03%	1.26%
Philipstown Total			9 436	8 799	8 117	7 690	8 743	Low	-1.28%	1.09%	1.35%	0.29%	1.29%	1.38%	1.41%

(Renosterberg WSDP, 2002)

Table 2.9. Population growth, DWAF 2001

	HIGH							LOW						
Town	GR2005	GR2015	GR2025	POP 95	POP 2005	POP 2015	POP 2025	GR2005	GR2015	GR2025	POP 95	POP 2005	POP 2015	POP 2025
Petrusville / Thembinkosi / Vanderkloof	0.296	-0.592	-1.346	3 300	3 399	3 203	2 797	0.257	-0.218	-0.606	3 300	3 386	3 159	2 750
Philipstown /Philipvale/ Lukhanyisweni	0.298	-0.594	-1.346	2 650	2 730	2 572	2 246	0.257	-0.218	-0.606	2 650	2 719	2 537	2 208
Philipstown Rural	-1.982	-2.914	-3.747	3 450	2 824	2 101	1 434	-2.022	-3.039	-3.777	3 450	2 813	2 066	1 406
Renosterberg				9 400	8 953	7 876	6 477				9 400	8 918	7 762	6 364

(Renosterberg WSDP, 2002)

2.3.4.2. Household Growth

Because water and sanitation is supply at a households level, the growth in households is more relevant that population growth. In many instances the population may be static but settlement is increasing with the formation of new households. Household size has decreased over time.

The growth of households is greater than that of the population growth. The households growth rate between 1996 and 2001 was 2.38%. The farm areas have experienced negative population growth and this is predicted to continue.

Table 2.10: Population and Household Growth 1996 to 2001

Municipality	Households 1996	Households 2001	Household growth 1996 to 2001	Population 1996	Population 2001	Population growth 1996 to 2001	Average H/h size 2001	Average H/h size 1996
Renosterberg	2259	2971	712	9069	9836	767	4	4.52

(Municipal Demarcation Board, 2006)

2.3.4.3. Migration

Migration is a determinant of population growth. Both urban to urban migration and rural to urban migration are relevant in the Northern Cape. Rural to urban migration is perceived as the dominant migration type at present.

A rapid decline in net migration into the Province is predicted. With declining economies, Renosterberg Municipality is unlikely to attract immigrants. However, while the population of the Municipality may appear to be stagnant, towns are growing physically as new households are formed and rural households move to town to access better facilities and services. This trend, rural – urban migration, is expected to continue with the access to health and education facilities as major pull factors.

This trend is evident in above where Renosterberg shows growth of more than 5% in households from 1996 to 2001 (StatsSA, 2001).

A study conducted in Pixley ka Seme and Namakwa Districts in late 2005, found that 79% of the respondents find seasonal employment within the province. Another 21% migrate out of the province, mainly to the Western Cape, although a few find work in the Eastern Cape and the Free State. Most of the respondents indicated that they do not

migrate too far from their permanent residence and the average distance travelled to work is 109km (PKS SDF,2007).

2.3.5 FUTURE GROWTH

While the population of Renosterberg was 9069 in 1996, the population in 2001 was estimated at 9836. A negative growth rate is forecast for the rural population and by 2015 the towns are also expected to show a negative growth (DWAF Population Forecasts, 2000).

The prevalence rate of HIV is a major factor in shaping future population estimates. The HIV/AIDS prevalence rate in 2000 for Renosterberg was higher than the Northern Cape average, and well below the South African prevalence rate of 24.5%. Although it is not high by comparison to South Africa, it is undoubted a factor which will impact on the growth and welfare of the Municipalities population.

A rapid decline in nett migration into the Province is predicted. With its declining mining industry, the Northern Cape is unlikely to attract immigrants to the same extent as the larger urban complexes such as Gauteng. Negative growth is estimated in the study area between 2005 and 2015 for both high and low growth scenarios.

2.1. SOCIO-ECONOMIC PERSPECTIVE

The status of the municipality's economy epitomizes the legacy of apartheid thought its skewed development among former white areas and townships. All communities are affected in term of poverty ad development deficit. Upliftment of the local economy has therefore been a key area of focus for the Municipality.

The economy of this region is not well diversified. Irrigation is present along the Orange River and in the semi-arid internal areas of the region small stock and game farming predominates with few alternative employment opportunities outside agriculture and government. This makes the region vulnerable to the strong fluctuating conditions of the agricultural markets. The region is a long-term provider of migrant labour with many young people leaving in search of work.

2.4.1. EMPLOYMENT STATUS

Employment status refers to whether a person is employed, unemployed or not economically active. The two categories of employment and unemployment together constitute the economically active category. The category of not economically active constitutes all those who are currently not regarded as part of the labour force e.g. scholars, housewives, pensioners, disabled, those not wishing to work, etc.

Levels of unemployment as recorded in the Census 1996 seem unrealistically low compared to current conditions. However, it is also clear that the Census and many other references do not use the same definition of unemployment and it is difficult to compile trends.
Relative comparisons across the towns in Renosterberg can be made from the Census 1996 which indicates that Philipstown was the worst off in terms of unemployment with 64% of the labour force being unemployed.[1] The best off areas are the farms. Renosterberg's unemployment rate is higher than that of the Pixley Ka Seme.

The employment status of the actual available workforce/economically active group of the Renosterberg Municipal Area is illustrated in *Figure 4. Employment Status.*

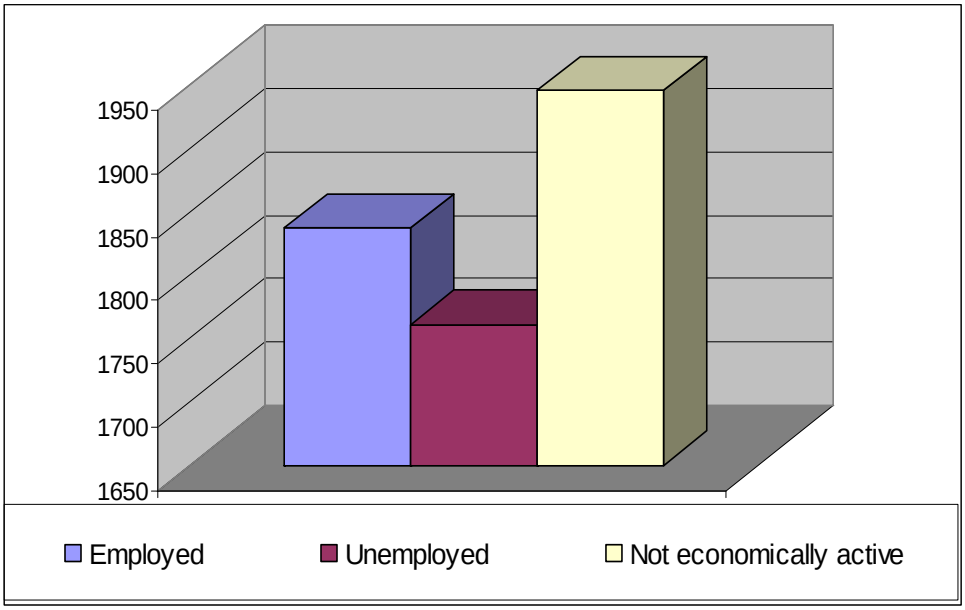
Table 2.11. Summary of Employment Levels

Description	Number	Percentage
Employed	1837	33%
Unemployed	1761	32%
Not economically active	1945	35%
Total	5 543	100%

(StatsSA, 2001)

[1] Unemployed in 1996 according to StatsSA conforms to the expanded definition of unemployment which includes those who: (a) did not work during the 7 days prior to the interview and (b) want to work and are available to start work within a week of the interview.

Figure 4. Employment Status



(StatsSA, 2001)

2.4.2. UNEMPLOYMENT

StatsSA uses two definitions of unemployment. According to the (international) official or strict definition, the unemployed are those people within the economically active population who:

- Did not work in the seven days prior to census night,
- Wanted to work and were available to start work within a week of census night, and

A person who fulfils the first two criteria above but did not take active steps to seek work is considered unemployed according to the expanded definition. This definition captures discouraged work seekers, and those without the resources to take active steps to seek work. Unemployed persons are:

- Those who are unemployed and looking for work (strict definition of unemployment); or
- Those who are unemployed, not looking for work, but would accept work (expanded definition of unemployment).

Using the expanded definition, on average 35% of the population in Renosterberg is unemployed, the highest rate of unemployment being in rural areas.

The overall results regarding the employment status of the actual available workforce/potential economically active group in the Renosterberg are rather shocking: 33% employed and 35% unemployed.

This high unemployment rate has serious repercussions on the ability of the residents of Renosterberg to pay for their daily needs. Unemployment is more than 35% in most of the areas and people survive on subsistence farming, pension/welfare payments and labour intensive jobs.

2.4.3. EMPLOYMENT BY SECTOR

Figure 5 below, shows the occupation of the employed population by economic sector for the Municipality. Assessment of the table revealed that agriculture/farming and community, social and personal services both play an important role in providing employment to the working population. The following observations can be made from the Figure 5 and Table 2.12.:

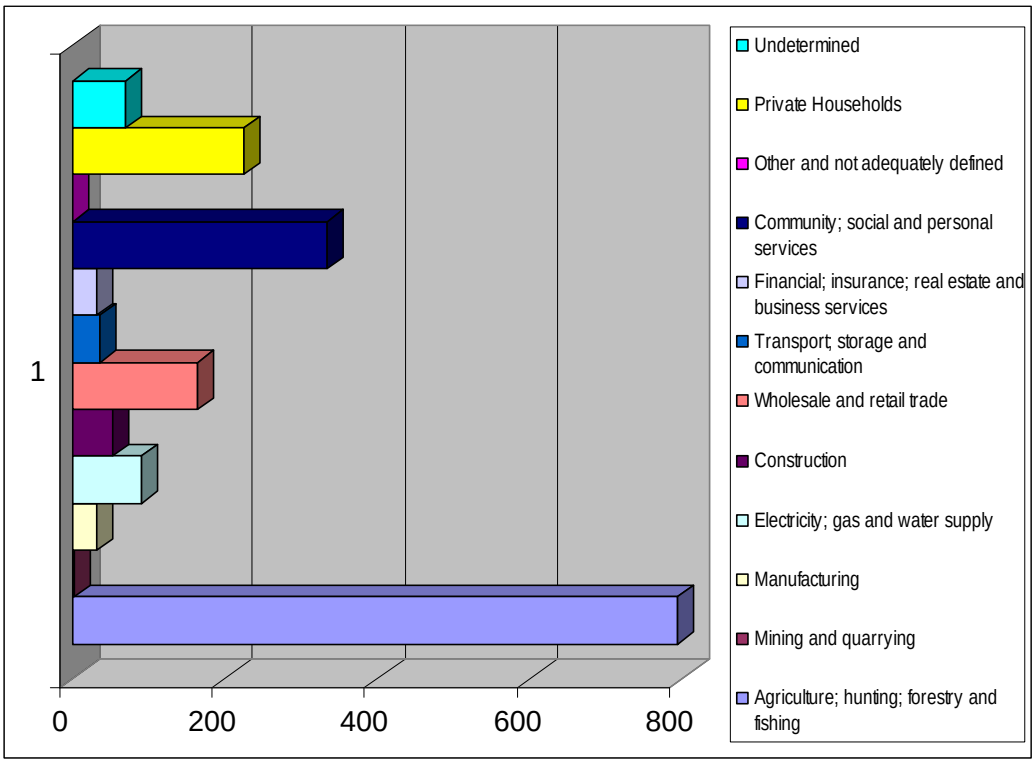
- The highest percentages are employed by the agriculture sector.
- The second highest employment is by community, social and personal services including government associations.
- Pensioners and retired people are predominantly found in urban areas.

Table 2.12. Formal employment by kind of economic activity

Sector	Number
Agriculture; hunting; forestry and fishing	795
Mining and quarrying	3
Manufacturing	31
Electricity; gas and water supply	91
Construction	52
Wholesale and retail trade	164
Transport; storage and communication	35
Financial; insurance; real estate and business services	31
Community; social and personal services	335
Other and not adequately defined	0
Private Households	226
Undetermined	69

(StatsSA, 2001)

Figure 5. Sector of Employment



(StatsSA, 2001)

2.4.4. HOUSEHOLD INCOME

Household income is an important statistic, not only for the purposes of the indigent's policy, but it indicates the large number of families who depend on the equitable share subsidy for water services.

Although Renosterberg has unemployment rate of only 37%, household income levels are low. 69% of households have an income of R1 000 or less per month compared to the Districts average of 64% of households below this level according to the Census in 1996.

The chart indicates that Vanderkloof, which is a resort town, had the largest percentage of households with household income of *more than* R1 000 in 1996. The farms and Philipstown appear to be the worst off.

At present the national subsistence norm of R1 100 per household per month is used to define indigents. In the Karoo different Municipalities however apply

different ranges of incomes as their cut-off limit for indigents. Most municipalities use the median of 2 old age pensions per household as the cut-off point to prevent the aged from being excluded as indigents. The indigent policy is funded from the equitable share.

Household income, which was recorded by the Census in 1996, has been eroded by inflation. From income data obtained in the 1996 Census approximately 54 % of the people would qualify as indigent in the District if the present (2002) national indigent level of R1 100 is deflated.

Table 2.13. Household Income 2001, Summary

Income Category	Number	%
No income	24	1%
R 1 - R 400	648	35%
R 401 - R 800	412	22%
R 801 - R 1600	189	10%
R 1601 - R 3200	245	13%
R 3201 - R 6400	191	10%
R 6401 - R 12800	73	4%
R 12801 - R 25600	30	2%
R 25601 - R 51200	16	1%
R 51201 - R 102400	3	0%
R 102401 - R 204800	4	0%
R 204801 or more	7	0%
	1842	100%

(StatsSA, 2001)

Only 1% of households in the Renosterberg Municipal fall within the "*No income*" category. Of concern is that 32% of the households in Renosterberg have an income of less than R 10 000 and 72% of the households have an annual income of less than R18 000,00.

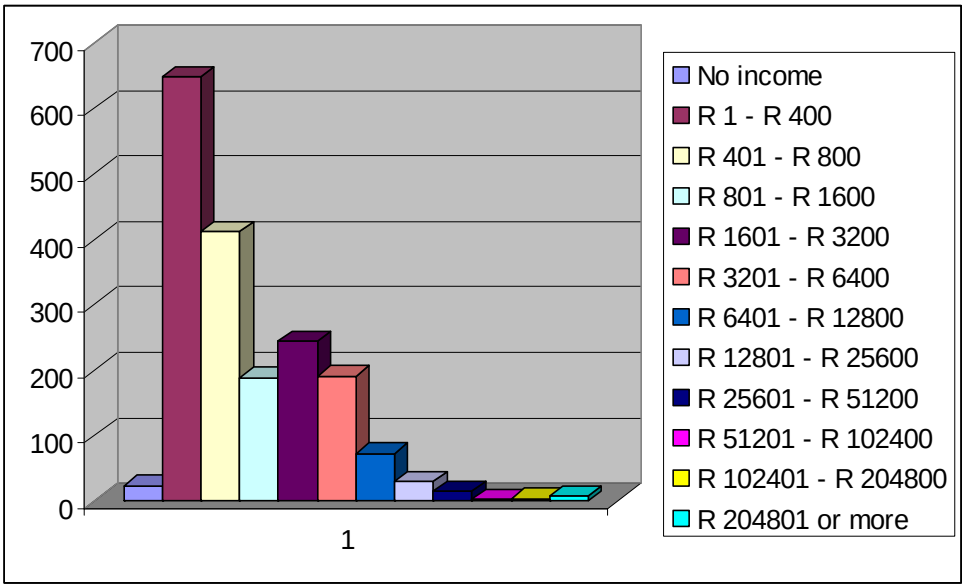
The graph below shows what percentage of the Renosterberg households living in the various towns could be registered as indigent households based on the 1996 census data.

Using the 1996 data and assuming that circumstances have not become worse, 967 households had income in 1996, which would qualify them as indigent households in 2002 terms. This is greater than the number of indigent households who are registered in Renosterberg. This may be an indication that

the economic situation in Renosterberg has improved or that all indigent households have not been registered.

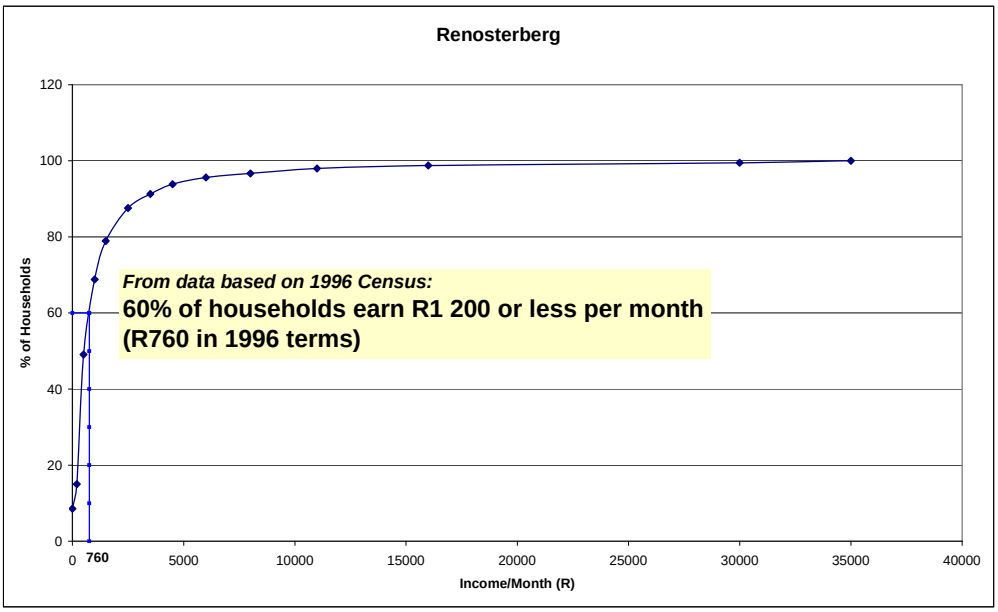
The equitable share has not been applied to the rural people living on farms. The indigent households declared in 2002 thus do not include households living on farms.

Figure 6a: Household Income



(StatsSA, 2001)

Figure 6b: Household Income



2.4.5. HUMAN INDEX

The Human Development Index (HDI) is a composite, relative index which attempts to quantify the extent of human development of a community. It is based on three factors — longevity, knowledge and standard of living. Longevity is measured by life expectancy at birth, knowledge is measured by adult literacy and standard of living is measured by per capita income. The HDI is calculated as the average of these three variables, with each given an equal weighting. HDI values range from a maximum value of 1, indicating a high level of human development, to a minimum value of 0. the HDI values was calculated by Whiteford, Posel and Kelatwang (1995). It is obvious that human development levels vary sharply amongst different population groups. Human development levels of the white population in the Philipstown district are 0.97. This would equal human development levels in the world's top 25 countries2.

The level of human development of Coloured people in the Philipstown magisterial district is 0.18 and that of the African population 0,28. The human development levels of the Coloured and African population in Philipstown magisterial district are dismal, falling in the low human development category.

In interpreting these figures, it should be borne in mind that a country's or a province's averages conceal huge disparities. Depending on the unevenness of the distribution of income, most countries of provinces will have groups of people in all categories of human development. Nonetheless, rural Coloureds are particularly disadvantaged in terms of human development. Minimum living level

One of the ways in which poverty can be described is the number of people living under the minimum living level (MLL). MLL is defined as the minimum monthly income needed to sustain a household and varies according to household size.

According to the Bureau of Market Reseach's (Report no.) report 31% of Renosterberg Municipality's population is living below the MLL in 2001.

2.4.6. REGIONAL GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (GDP)

The district contribution to the Provincial GDPR has consistently been lowest over recent years with its contribution declining from 10.6% to 9.6% between 2006 and 2007. The economy is predominantly primary sector focused with manufacturing and tourism also contributing to the municipality's economy.

Pixley ka Seme's total percentage contribution in 2003 was 10,6% and declined to 9,64% in 2004. The district contribution to the GDP has consistently been the lowest over recent years with its contribution declining. It is evident that the tertiary sector contributes the greatest percentage to the GDP of the Northern Cape, followed by the primary sector and then the secondary sector.

Table 3.14. Gross value added at constant 2000 prices (R'000)

Category	*1996*			
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Agriculture	36 517	20	37 196	19.3
Mining	00	0	00	0
Manufacturing	1 214	0.7	1 037	0.5
Energy	19 801	10.9	28 631	14.8
Construction	2 466	1.4	1 800	0.9
Commerce	22 266	12.2	23 374	12.1
Transport	12 418	6.8	11 172	5.8
Finance	8 474	4.6	8 680	4.5
Services	79 092	43.4	81 065	42
Total	18 2248	100	192895	100

(DWAF 2006)

Table 3.15. Average annual growth rate in gross value added by kind of economic activity

Category	*1996/7-2001\2*	*2001/2-2004\5*
	Rate %	Rate %
Agriculture	0.3	0.8
Manufacturing	-3.1	-5.2
Energy	7.7	-31.4
Construction	-6.1	1.4
Commerce	1.0	1.0
Transport	-2.1	-2.5
Finance	0.5	2.3
Services	0.5	1.7
Total	1.1	-2.4

(DWAF, 2006)

2.4.7. LOCATION QUOTIENT

A comparative advantage indicates a relatively more competitive production function for a product or service in specific economy than the aggregate economy. This economy therefore renders this service more efficiently. The location quotient is an indication of the comparative advantage of an economy in terms of its production and employment. A location quotient greater than 1 indicates a comparative advantage regarding the sector in one location with respect to another.

The analysis below indicates the location quotient of the Pixley ka Seme District with respect to the Northern Cape Province. The table and graph below indicates the location quotients of sectors in the district municipality with respect to the Northern Cape.

Sectors in the economy of Pixley ka Seme that have a location quotient larger than 1 are agriculture (2,35); community, social and personal services (1,19); transport, storage and communication (1,16); electricity, gas and water supply (2,19). These indicates sectors that show potential for additional development in this does not imply that sectors, that do not feature here, should not be pursued since there may be latent potential in these sectors that could be exploited.

Table 3.17 below indicates the location quotients of the economic sectors in the municipalities.

Table 2.16. Location Quotient

	Percentage
Agriculture	0,82
Mining	0,00
Manufacturing	0,18
Electricity, gas and water supply	0,97
Construction	1,00
Wholesale and Retail	1,13
Transport, storage and communication	0,51
Finance insurance, real estate	0,67
Community, social and personal services	1,55

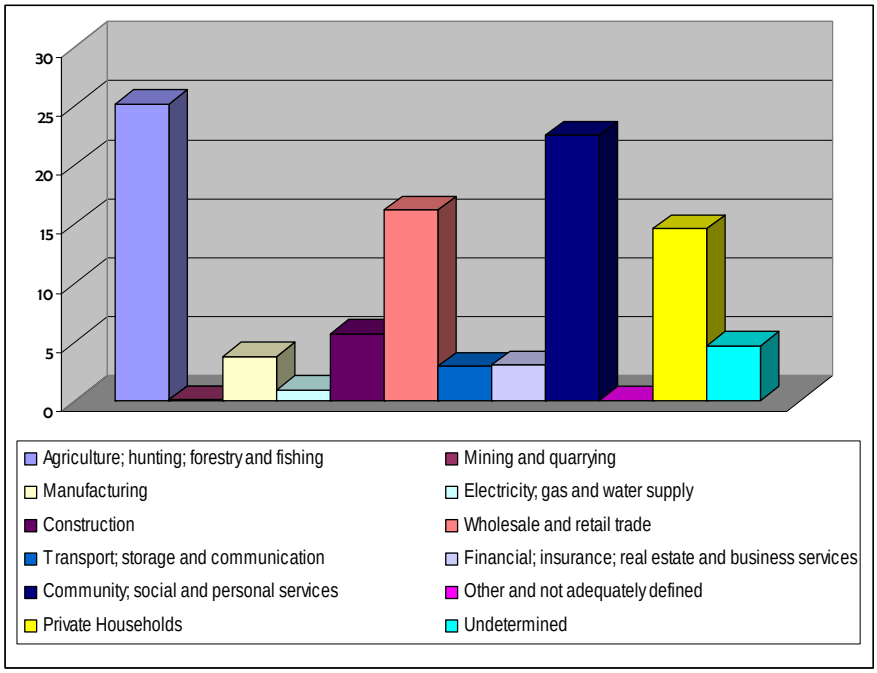
Other sectors in the district that have a distinct comparative advantage with respect to the Northern Cape and South Africa are:

- Electricity, Gas and Water supply.
- Community, social and personal services.
- Transport, storage and communication.

Renosterberg have location quotients, with respect to other municipalities in the district, of 1,55 in the community, social and personal services sector. The sectors that contribute significantly to the Northern Cape GDPR is highlighted in the table above with agriculture having the highest LQ, Electricity, gas and water supply second highest LQ etc.

2.4.8. MAIN ECONOMIC SECTORS

Figure 7: Main Economic Sector



(StatsSA, 2001)

2.4.8.1. Agriculture

Pixley ka Seme is a district in which agriculture is the key economic activity with Siyancuma, Ubuntu and Siyathemba municipalities adding the most value in this sector and contributing 28,49% to the provincial gross value added (GVA) in this sector, but only 2,12% to the national GVA. The location quotient for agriculture in the district, with respect to the Northern Cape Province and South Africa, is 2,35 and 9,15 respectively. This indicates a comparative advantage of this sector implying that the sector has the potential to make a greater contribution to the GDPR of the district. The district management area has the highest location quotient followed by Ubuntu, Siyathemba and Thembelihle, their location quotients being 1,59, 1,46 and 1,47 respectively. Kareeberg has a comparative advantage as well but to a lesser degree that the afore-mentioned municipalities. A greater contribution can be made to the economy of the district by this sector.

2.7.8.2. Mining

The mining sector contribution to the GDPR of the district is less that that of agriculture and contributes only 1,14% to the provincial gross value added in this sector. The location quotient of this sector indicates that, although comparative advantages exist between municipalities in the district, the district does not display a comparative advantage in this sector with respect to the Northern Cape

and South Africa. There are not mining activities within Renosterberg Municipality.

2.4.8.3. Tourism

Tourism is not identified as a sector in the standard industrial classification. It has, however, been identified as one of the six categories of economic potential according to which the South African space economy has been classified in the National Spatial Development Perspective (NSDP 2003). The tourism sector in the district contributes 15,6% to the provincial gross value added (GVA). Renosterberg contribute approximately 14,9%, to the provincial gross value added (GVA) in this sector.

2.4.8.4. Manufacturing

The manufacturing sector contributes 12,36% to the total Gross Value Added in the country (NSDP Spatial Profiles 2006) and is the sector that employs the second largest number of workers in the country. The manufacturing sector has manifested a declining trend over the past few years, declining from 20, 2% in 1996 to 19, and 6% in 2003. This is due to:

- A declining value-add from the sector (3.6% in 2001 compared with 5.1% in 2000).
- A declining rate of change in manufacturing export growth.
- A decline in gross domestic fixed investment in the sector between 1991 – 2001
- A low labour intensity; and
- A decrease in employment across the sector.

Furthermore, South Africa has also had to complete globally in various industries related to the manufacturing sector e.g. the textile industry. South Africa has, due to China, been affected by the competitive advantage of China in this industry, resulting in a decrease in the contribution of manufacturing to the economy.

The manufacturing sector of the Northern Cape contributes only 0, 43% to the national manufacturing sector and 2, 8% to the provincial gross value added (GVA). The sector has been largely static over the past few years. In the Kimberley and Upington areas the manufacturing enterprises do make a significant contribution to the local economy. Most manufacturing that takes place in the Northern Cape involves value-addition to the province's mineral and agricultural raw material output, or, the fabrication of intermediate products used in those industries. Despite the relative insignificance of the manufacturing sector in terms of contribution to the aggregate, there is significant scope for growth in certain

economic sub-sectors, particularly if conditions conducive to increased investment in manufacturing can be created through institutional support and reform.

The manufacturing sector in the district contributes 7, 76%/11, 14% to the provincial gross value added (GVA) in this sector.

2.4. INSTITUTIONAL AND MANAGEMENT

2.5.1. ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE

The Municipality had experience institutional problem were most employee could not respond to attend trainings to empower them in order to better their responsibilities. At the beginning of 2011/12 there was shift interim which result to the entire management being taken out of the municipality and placed to different departments. As the result departments were approached for temporary measures during mid 2011/12.

Challenges had to be identified in responding to capacity problems and ensure the municipality function as expected. First the COGSTA seconded the Acting Municipal Manager, Treasury seconded the Acting CFO and the Technical Manager who was also seconded could not cope and went to the department. Presently nothing can be done with regard to the organisational structure until new management is recruited and the municipality operate normal with full establishment of management to drive the municipality. This is anticipated to happen during 2012/13 financial year if possible

The municipality had two components who ensures the functionality of the municipality namely: Political (Represented by the Mayor) and Skeleton Administrative (Headed by the Acting Municipal Manager).

2.5.1.1 POLITICAL STRUCTURE

The office is headed by the Mayor (Mr Z Kwinana) on full-time capacity and there's also a Personnel Assistant (Mr. N. Veli) whose role is to advise the Mayor, ensure committees and ward committees function as expected. The responsibility of this office: Oversee service delivery and communicate with the community, Identify community needs and prioritise them, Evaluate performance of municipality, Give direction to municipality through strategic planning and Perform ceremonial duties.

1. COUNCIL COMMITTEES: As plenary municipality the council committees provide an opportunity for councillors to participate actively in governance of the

municipality. On quarterly basis those committees sits to prepare items for council meetings.

2. WARD COMMITTEES: The structure role is to enhance community participatory democracy. The ward committee constitute by: Ward Councillor (Who becomes the Chairperson) and nine (9) other person who suppose to represent diversity of interests in the ward and be gender and race sensitive. Its function is to make recommendation through its councillor to council committees and council on developmental and social issues that affect the ward. Challenges of those committees are: Trainings, resources and monitoring in order to improve in their responsibilities.

2.5.1.2 SKELETON ADMINSTRATIVE

The Acting Municipal Manager as the head of the municipality is assisted by the Acting which are categorised as skeleton staff to rescue the municipality and ensure it operate accordingly. The currently organogram made provisions for the office of the Municipal Manager and three departmental managers which are all vacant and need to be filled namely: Financial Manager, Corporate Service Manager and Technical Manager.

The organogram made provision for 128 staff/employees which means 124 employees are permanent and 1 employee are temporary.

Staffing Level as till March 2012

CATEGORIES	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES
Management	0
Administration	20
Technical (Foremen & Electrician)	4
Labourers	98
Securities	2
TOTAL	128

1.5.1.2.1 OFFICE OF THE MUNICIPAL MANAGER

This office prescribed its responsibility from those provided in Section 55 of the System Act, legislation and delegated by the council through the Mayor. The council still had to fill this position which is vacant, which mean the municipality is lead by Acting Municipal Manager for temporary basis.

1.5.1.2.2 FINANCE DEPARTMENT

The department had to ensure it provide sound financial management, the position is vacant and to be filled during the financial year. Its task is to:

- Render and manage financial services (Payment of Personnel salaries and services providers)
- Promote Budget control and expenditure (Assist in budget compilation, control expenditure and record information)
- Ensure income collection through services (Payment rates, tax and services)

1.5.1.2.3 CORPORATE SERVICE DEPARTMENT

The position of head of department is vacant and to be filled during the financial year. Its task is to:

- Render corporate service to the entire organisation
- Render administrative support (Deal with council matters, registry, general work)
- Render Human Resource support (Personnel, policies, etc)

1.5.1.2.3 TECHNICAL SERVICE DEPARTMENT

The position of head of department is vacant and to be filled during the financial year. Its task is to:

- Initiate and manage developmental and LED projects.
- Manage development on human settlement (Housing, land design, roads, etc)
- Ensure safe roads network for road uses (Road maintenance, blazing, etc)

2.5.2 ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE OF RENOSTERBERG MUNICIPALITY

Attached is the copy of **ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE** which highlights all post per department with filled and vacant post as adopted by council for implementation? (**ANNEXTURE: B)**

2.5.3 SKILLS DEVELOPMENT

The Legislature on Skills Development Act warrant also municipalities to submit their Skills Development Plan which are called Workplace Skills Plan (WSP). Renosterberg municipality had compiled it's 2011/12 WSP with the assistance from the Pixley Ka Seme Shared Services and submitted to LGSETA as part of requirement.

The plan highlighted skills shortage of employees and develop training needs which will assist individuals to better their responsibilities. This plan must complement the Institutional Plan on developing employees and capacity on the municipality to deliver services.

A sister plan of WSP is the Employment Equity Plan (EEP) whose task is to ensure there balance of class, gender and race when recruiting employees for all different categories to be accommodated. During 2011/12 Renosterberg municipality did submit their EEP and its implementation report. With the appointment of the Human Resources Officer and the assistance of the Regional Office of the Department of Labour we managed to submit this plan when it was due.

2.5.4 MUNICIPAL TRANSFORMANTION AND INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Renosterberg Municipality is one of the smallest and poorest municipalities in Pixley Ka Seme District as the result capacity problems and skills shortage in the area is the major challenge. The municipality had compiled Institutional Development Plan during 2006/07 which needs to be reviewed to come up with strategies which will assist in building capacity of present staff.

The following are the key issues for Institutional Transformation:

- Lack of capacity in staff component to undertake required services from community.
- Insufficient funds to finance infrastructural development programmes
- To ensure sustainability more external government funds for capital projects
- Insufficient funds to implement IDP projects
- Lack of Human Resource due to minimum financial capacity

2.5.5. ADMINISTRATIVE AND HUMAN RESOURCES

Municipalities are obliged to develop a *system of delegation of powers* as outlined in both the Local Government Municipal Structures Act (1998) and the Municipal Systems Act (2000). An analysis of the municipal status quo of Northern Cape municipalities by DH&LG[2] found that at June 2002, Renosterberg had not started the process.

Renosterberg Municipality *employs* 67 persons and reported no vacancies in May 2002. (DH&LG, 2002)
Local government as a sphere of government must adhere to the *procurement policy* and procedures promulgated as national legislation. None of the Karoo municipalities have formal employment policy with regards to employing residents on a casual or contract basis. (Setplan, 2002)

The White Paper on Local Government (1996) describes performance management, linked to integrated development planning and public participation as important tools of developmental local government: "Involving communities in developing some municipal key performance indicators increases the accountability of the municipality. Some communities may prioritise the amount of time it takes a municipality to answer a query; others will prioritise the cleanliness of an area or the provision of water to a certain number of households. Whatever the priorities, by involving communities in setting key performance indicators and reporting back to communities on performance, accountability is increased and public trust in the local government system is enhanced."

This idea was taken further and in the Local Government Municipal Systems Act (Act 32 of 2000) municipalities are directed to have a system of performance management in place (Section 38-49). A performance management system (PMS) allows the municipality to track its performance and to some degree directs the achievement of vision, mission and short and longer-term goals. It further provides an early warning system of risks faced by the municipality, and in the very least it is a mechanism for learning and improvement. It should be noted that this PMS does not refer to the performance of employees, but only to the performance of the municipality as an institution.

The Municipal Systems Act (2000) requires all municipalities to:

- Develop a performance management system
- Set targets, monitor and review performance based on indicators linked to their IDP

[2] *A status quo analysis of local government in Northern Cape. Department of Housing and Local Government, 05 December 2000 to June 2002.*

- Publish an annual report on performance for the council, staff, the public and other spheres of government
- Incorporate and report on a set of general indicators prescribed nationally by the Minister responsible for local government
- Have the annual performance report audited by the Auditor-General, and
- Involve the community in setting indicators and targets and reviewing municipal performance

There are further regulations that include nine national key performance indicators, on which all municipalities are required to report; and new requirements for both internal and external audit processes of municipal performance. It is uncertain whether Renosterberg has started the process of developing a PMS.

In adhering to the development of Municipal Strategy both Treasury and Auditor General had come up set of guidelines key National Performance Areas in which municipalities are expected to implement.

2.6 FINANCIAL VIABILITY AND MANAGEMENT

Renosterberg Municipality is in the process to ensure its financial viability improved by developing strategies that had improve revenue for municipality were LED projects, operational budget need to benefit from are revised and organized to respond to community needs. The municipality sources its revenue mainly on municipal services (water, electricity, rate and tax) and its resort.

The municipality total operating revenue budget from 2012/13 amount to R34, 359 Million. The capital expenditure is R 13, 611 000.00 Million and operating expenditure becomes R 38, 916 million, which resulted to total expenditure of R 52, 527 million.

The National Treasury prescribed that the total operating expenditure should not be more than 30% and Renosterberg municipality's expenditure on Salaries and Wages is 45.5 % and this percentage amount to R 15 307 500.00 million. Repairs and Maintenance norms need to be between 10-12% of the operating expenditure and its total amount is R 1, 286 million with 3.3%.

On capital expenditure the municipality entirely depends on capital grants which come from DORA e.g. MIG. Those are some of the funders who fund major projects on infrastructure for providing water, electricity, housing and sewerage. The LED which are smaller projects for job creation are anticipate to have an amount of R 80 000.00. 100% of the total capital budget is financed by Grants which are infrastructural and remaining from the municipal revenue. The budgeted capital expenditure for 2012/13 is R 13, 611 Million. A concept budget is attached.

Policies on Bad Debts and Collection of Rate and Services are in place to guide the revenue collection division. Strong revenue will strengthen the financial capacity to deliver and improve services.

ATTACHED is the copy of **2012/13 PRELIMINARY BUDGET** of Renosterberg Municipality, as **ANNEXTURE C.**

2.6.1 INDIGENTS POLICY

Renosterberg has an indigent policy, which is applied. The national subsistence norm of R1 100 per household is used to define indigence. Most of the municipalities use the median of two old age pensions per household as the cut-off point to prevent the aged from being excluded as indigents.

Indigent households apply to be registered at the municipal offices in person. The number of indigent households registered in Renosterberg is 1080 households. This is an on-going process and indigents must reapply on an annual basis.

The process is ongoing and some of municipalities attribute the tardiness in registration to lack of awareness of qualification criteria and that indigents need to re-register regularly.

Verification of household income and indigent status is done in several ways for example:

- Councillors and ward committees verify information
- Visits are undertaken to the indigent's property to assess compliance to the criteria

As far as can be established from the available information, the equitable share has not been applied to any rural people or persons living on farms. Neither do municipalities have indigent policies that take households living in rural and farming areas into account. The only exception to this in the Pixley Ka Seme is Kareeberg Municipality.

Table 2.18. Indigent's policy

Qualifying criteria and Extent of subsidy	R0-1200 HH income pm • Water – 6 kiloliter • Sewerage – 100% • Refuse -100% • Electricity – 50 kw
Application process	HH must apply with: • Proof of income • Affidavit
Number of HH registered	1080
Process and verification	Account is credited monthly. Arrear remains on account unless settled.
Validity period	1 year
Exclusions	None

2.7 CHALLENGES FOR GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT

The examination and analysis of the socio-economic indicators listed above indicate without any doubt that the most critical challenge facing the district is the reduction of poverty. Other challenges that the district must confront, but which in themselves will also address poverty, includes the following:

- ❑ Ensuring that all citizens have access to basic services such as water, sanitation, electricity and housing.
- ❑ Increasing access to services in education, health and social services.
- ❑ Stabilizing and decreasing the rate of HIV and AIDS infection, tuberculosis, FAS etc.
- ❑ Reduction in the rate of crime.
- ❑ The shortage of critical skills – development of an attraction and retention strategy; improving skills of the labour force etc.
- ❑ Targeting special groups e.g. women, disabled and youth; and
- ❑ Sustainable job creation.

2.8 OPPORTUNITIES FOR GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT

An analysis of the economic indicators indicates opportunities for potential growth in the following:

- Agriculture and agro-processing
- Manufacturing
- Tourism
- Wholesale and retail; and
- Mining (semi-precious stones) and value adding – beneficiation.

3. AREAS OF NEED

The analysis is necessary to show what the current infrastructure is available and, where there are opportunities for development and exactly what the needs of the local community are. When planning for future development, it is not only necessary to know what is needed, but also what resources such as land, buildings and other facilities are available to address these needs.

One of the most important points raised in the report of the Task Group on Government Communications (Comtask) is that South Africa represents two countries existing side by side within the same borders. One country has the means to service its well-off citizens and the other is without services. The latter forms the majority. These people are poor and have no access to social or economic services, they are thus without any means to improve the quality or standard of their lives1.

Access to social and economic services enables people to participate fully in the economy and their communities. This can be seen clearly in the conditions in rural communities. When services such as water and energy are available to rural people, they can spend more time doing profitable work, while communication establishes a vital link between these people and their urban families. In urban areas, most services are within reasonable distance of the users. People in rural areas, on the other hand, often have difficulty accessing social services, while commercial services are even scarcer. Commercial services, such as markets depend on a business person's ability to make a profit. This, again, is influenced by the size of the population making use of these services as well as the availability of service infrastructure, such as roads and communication networks.

The dividing line between social and economic services is difficult to determine. It can be difficult to specify which services should be rendered by the State and which by the private sector. What is clear in the Northern Cape is that access to basic services shows a clear racial breakdown. Within the population groups, urban residents have superior access to services, while rural and especially remote rural areas have little access. This is partly due to the lack of funding and deliberate efforts of apartheid policies.

During September and November 2001 the Municipality conducted a survey to determine the levels of service for every stand within the formal towns.

The definition used for the survey was mainly based on the "Guidelines for Human Settlement Planning and Design", compiled by the CSIR and adjusted to incorporate definitions used in the "Water Services Development Plan — Guidelines for Water Services Authorities" (Preparation Guide) July 2001.

Utilizing Statistics South Africa 2001 data together with the local municipal level data as basis, an investigation of the socio economic characteristics of the Municipality was undertaken in order to arrive at specific areas of need.

3.1. INFRASTRUCTURE ANALYSIS

Having an understanding of the current situation allows the most important aspect of the plan to be addressed: service level targets. This section sets out what services will be provided to consumers, both in terms of level of service and quality of service. Before going into the tables themselves, some explanatory text is given dealing with types of services and the importance of formulating a service level policy.

The vision and mission of the IDP should drive this part of the planning process. The targets set in this section must be compatible with the IDP.

The proposed programme, as defined by the service level and service quality goals, can only be done with reference to the full integrated planning process, considering socio-economic, water resource, environmental, infrastructure, management and financial constraints. This implies that a number of scenarios will have to be tested before the most appropriate one can be decided upon.

- Types of services

  The concept of service levels relates to the options which consumers can be given with regard to the convenience of the service and hence the amount of water, which they will consume, and the associated wastewater they will generate.

  There are ranges of different service types, which can be provided. These are clarified below according to the types reported in the tables.

- None or inadequate

  This refers to the number of consumer units (or households) that do not have access to basic water supply or sanitation.

- Basic water supply comprises:

  a) The provision of appropriate education in respect of effective water use; and

  b) A minimum quantity of potable water of 25 litres per person per day –

     - At a minimum flow rate of not less than 10 litres per minute;
     - Within 200 meters of a household; and
     - With an effectiveness of not more than 7 days interruption supply to any consumer per year.

- Basic sanitation comprises:

  a) The provision of appropriate health and hygiene education; and

  b) A toilet which is safe, reliable, environmentally sound, easy to keep clean, provides privacy and protection against the weather, well ventilated,

keeps smells to a minimum and prevents the entry and exit of flies and other disease- carrying pests. (Renosterberg WSDP, Updated 2006)

3.2. WATER

Over the past ten years the water demand in Vanderkloof and Petrusville has increased tremendously. This is a result of the increased population figures, improvement in the standard of living as well as the fact that Vanderkloof has now emerged into a holiday and recreational town.

As a result the current water demand exceeds the design capacities of the current infrastructure. The majority of the existing infrastructure is approximately 30-35 years old and some of the components of the system have reached the end of its design life. Many of the supply lines require major attention with regards to upgrading and some of the reservoirs have a large capacity shortage.

The water supply systems to the communities in the Renosterberg Municipality can be divided into the following 3 functional areas:

- Vanderkloof and Petrusville area — where the water supply are interlinked and Petrusville that is ± 10 km west of Vanderkloof obtains most of its water from the bulk system at Vanderkloof.
- Phillipstown that lies to the south of Petrusville and that has its own supply system.
- Rural areas — mainly farming areas where the land owners are responsible for the function to supply water to the customers.

Recently problems have been experienced with water supply in the Vanderkloof/Petrusville area. Especially in summer periods the system could not provide sufficient water to the area and an investigation into the system was requested.

This report will thus investigate the present water supply capacity of the existing bulk infrastructure of Vanderkloof and Petrusville, and to report recommendations on the upgrading of supply facilities to ensure adequate water supply to the respective communities.

Table 3.1. Water Services

Description	Number	%
Piped water inside dwelling	1069	43.69%
Piped water inside yard	993	40.58%
Piped water on community stand: distance less than 200m from dwelling	185	7.56%
Piped water on community stand: distance greater than 200m from dwelling	177	7.23%
Borehole	10	0.41%
Spring	3	0.12%
Rain-water tank	0	0.00%
Dam/pool/stagnant water	0	0.00%
River/stream	0	0.00%
Water vendor	0	0.00%
Other	10	0.41%
Total	2447	100%

(Stats SA, 2001)

Shortages on the farms also occur when no wind is blowing and water has to be pumped by windmills. Presently no service is rendered to the farming community. Table 3.2 analyses StatsSA Census 2001 and reveals the following in respect to water service levels, including the farming communities.

Table 3.2. Water Status

	2010		2001	
Town	Total	Percentag	Total	Percentag
Vanderkloof	417	13.93%	514	14.75%
Petrusville	1386	46.29%	1571	45.08%
Philipstown	1191	39.78%	1400	40.17%
Total	2994	100%	3485	100%

(Renosterberg Municipality 2011)

Table 3.3. Service Level from 2001 to 2011

	2001		2008	
	Total	Percentage	Total	Percentage
Piped water inside dwelling	1069	43.69%	3485	100%
Piped water inside yard	993	40.58%	0	0
Community stand > 200m	177	7.23%	90	2.58%
Community stand < 200m	185	7.56%	0	0
Total	2424	100%	3485	100%

(Renosterberg Municipality 2011)

Table 3.4. Water Backlog

	2001		2008	
	Total	Percentage	Total	Percentage
Vanderkloof			50	17.24%
Petrusville	432	46.85%	90	31.03%
Philipstown	490	53.15%	150	51.72%
Total	922	100.00%	290	100%

(Renosterberg Municipality 2011)

Backlog only for new erven

3.2.1. WATER SUPPLY SYSTEMS

3.2.1.1. Vanderkloof

Vanderkloof dam is the main water supply source. Water is withdrawn from an irrigation canal on the eastern banks of the OrangeVaal River near Vanderkloof dam. Four identical pumps withdraw raw water from the irrigation canal and pump the raw water to the Vanderkloof water treatment works. Two pumps operate as duty pumps and two as standby. The capacity of the pumps is rated at ± 43 ℓ/s each. The current rate of supply to the treatment works is therefore ± 86 ℓ/sec.

A 350 mm steel pipeline conveys the raw water to the treatment works. The rated capacity of the treatment works is 2,6 Mℓ/day per 23 hours operation. Treatment processes consists of coagulation, flocculation, sedimentation, filtration and chlorine disinfection.

Purified water is pumped to the clear water storage reservoir in Vanderkloof by means of clear water lift pumps situated at the lower level of the treatment works. The clear water pump station consists of 2 x Salweir pumps with a rated capacity of 20ℓ/s, a third more recent pump with a rated capacity of 30ℓ/s and the fourth KSB with a rated capacity of 60ℓ/s. The operating head of the lift pumps is 100 KPa.

A 200 mm diameter steel pipe conveys purified water over a distance of 1040 meter to the clear water reservoir. The pipeline aged over 25 years and is in a poor condition.

The rated capacity of the storage reservoir is 1 591 Kℓ. A purpose made filter system is installed on the inlet pipe work to the reservoir to intercept loose bitumen particles originated from the internal lining of the pipeline.

The storage reservoir supplies water to the reticulation network of Vanderkloof and the distribution reservoir in Keurtjiekloof. A booster pump station equipped with 2 Salweir pumps withdraw water from the reservoir and pump the water to the Keurtjiekloof reservoir. A 100 mm diameter pipeline conveys the water to the Keurtjiekloof reservoir.

Petrusville, Eskom and the DWA are also supplied with purified water from this reservoir. The Petrusville/Eskom/DWA takeoff consists of a 200 mm diameter gravity uPVC pipeline. A 5.4m^3 break-pressure steel tank is installed at the DWA/Eskom takeoff. After the DWA/Eskom take-off the 200 mm diameter pipeline reduces to a 150 mm diameter AC pipeline. This pipeline delivers water to the Petrusville reservoir over a distance of 14500 m. A flow/pressure control valve is installed at the Petrusville take-off point to limit the flow in the pipeline to 6ℓ/s maximum

The reservoir in Keurtjiekloof has a rated capacity of 455 Kℓ. The reservoir provides the pressure needed to reticulate water to Keurtjiekloof.

3.2.1.2. Petrusville

The main source of supply is the Vanderkloof water supply system.

Additional water supply is available from boreholes. The borehole facilities are generally in a poor condition and needs upgrading. The boreholes were pump tested in 2002. The tests indicated that only two of the three boreholes that are currently connected to the water supply system have a sustainable supply available. The third borehole has collapsed. A fourth borehole that is not connected to the water supply system provides water for stock watering and the watering of sport fields.

A 150 mm diameter AC pipeline conveys purified water from the Vanderkloof water supply system to the Petrusville water storage reservoir. A flow/pressure control valve installed on the pipeline limits the flow to Petrusville to 6ℓ/s maximum.

The reservoir in Petrusville has a rated capacity of 800 Kℓ. The reservoir stores water for use during periods of peak demand and provides the pressure needed to reticulate water to end-users.

3.2.1.3. Phillipstown

The water supply is obtained from boreholes. Two electrical driven mono and one submersible pump withdraw water from three boreholes and pump the water to two storage reservoirs. The reservoirs provide the pressure needed to reticulate water to Phillipstown.

3.2.2. WATER SOURCES

3.2.2.1. Vanderkloof Dam:

The main supply to Vanderkloof I Petrusville is the Vanderkloof Dam.

Water is abstracted at the inlet works of the eastern bank irrigation channel. DWA is in control of the abstraction and is therefore responsible for the operation and maintenance.

Four identical pumps lift the raw water to the treatment works through a 350mm steel pipeline. Two pumps are normally used as duty pumps and two pumps as standby. The capacity of each of the pumps is approximately ± 43 £/s. The supply rate to the treatment works is therefore ± 86 i/sec. The municipality is licensed to abstract water from the Vanderkloof Dam.

3.2.2.2. Boreholes at Petrusville

Three boreholes, to the immediate south of the Petrusville reservoir, are connected to the reservoir. Most of the boreholes were out of commission for some time as the supply from the system at Vanderkloof was sufficient. Recently, after supply problems have been experienced, some boreholes have been put into commission again. In general the boreholes are in a poor condition and needs upgrading. The boreholes are being tested at present and a safe yield is being determined. From the preliminary results it has been estimated that only two of the three boreholes are still in operation. From these two boreholes, a safe yield of approximately I.e/s per borehole can be extracted, resulting in a total of 155 k.e/day being capable of being abstracted per day. The third borehole is not in operation, as this borehole has collapsed. The preliminary abstraction rate considers all factors and takes into account the recharge rate of the aquifer.

A fourth borehole is situated on the outskirts of Thembinkosi. This borehole is not connected to the domestic water supply system and is used for stock farming and sport fields.

3.2.2.3. Water Treatment Works

All water from the Vanderkloof dam undergoes treatment at the water treatment plant.

The works has a 23 hour operation, with a theoretical capacity of approximately 2,6 M.e/day. The works consist of a primary and secondary-settling tanks equipped with Moore turbo heaters. All chemicals added are done so mechanically, and mixing of the chemicals is done with mechanical filters. All water is then filtered through rapid sand filters and chlorinated in the balar tank.

The bulk water supply pumps are situated at the lower level of the treatment works and consist of 2 x Sewer pumps with a capacity of approximately 20e/s, a third more recent pump with a capacity of approximately 3O/s and the fourth, large pump (KSB) with a theoretical capacity of approximately 60e/s.

Supply line: Water Treatment Works to Supply Reservoir

The clear water is then pumped from the treatment works to the supply reservoir at

Vanderkloof via 200 mm diameter steel pipe over a distance of approximately 1040m.

The current capacity required of the pipeline is approximately 131 6ki!Iday, but when considering the summer peak factor of 1,5 the required capacity of this pipeline becomes 1974 ke/day (22.9 £/s).

The existing 200 mm diameter pumped pipeline has deteriorated to such an extent over the past years that the bitumen lining has been ripped off by the forces of water. As a result the corrosion properties of the pipe have changed, resulting in changes in the capacity of the pipe, which in turn influence the pipes capacity. Also the loss of this corrosion protection layer will result in a rapid deterioration of the steel pipe.

Supply Reservoir at Vanderkloof

The supply reservoir at Vanderkloof is a 1591 K. circular reinforced concrete dam. The reservoir has a separate inlet tower, equipped with a level control valve. The inlet pipe into the reservoir is equipped with a filter/strainer with the purpose of intercepting the loose lining material of th -. L._Lment works.

This supply reservoir then supplies water to:

The network in Vanderkloof.

- A 455 kI reservoir through a 1 km pipeline situated to the south east of Keurtjieskloof.
- To Petrusville via a 15.9 km pipeline which flows into a 800 kI distribution reservoir which is situated to the south of the town on a hill.
- Eskom and DWA that tees into the pipeline to Petrusville.

Currently this reservoir is only able to store 48-hour storage of 1591 ke. However the current existing required capacity is 2632 k. As a result there is a capacity shortage of IML

Supply Line: Supply Reservoir at Vanderkloof to Vanderkloof Residential Area

Clear water is then transported under gravity from the supply reservoir to Vanderkloof (Ward 4) via a pipeline.

The current GAADD for Vanderkloof is 597,8 k. /day. However the peak flow in the distribution network is 32,5 I/s and the design fire flow is 151 Is. As a result a peak flow of 47,51/s is required with the distribution network of Vanderkloof.

Supply Line: Supply Reservoir to Keurtjieskloof Reservoir

Clear water is then pumped from the supply reservoir to the Keurtjieskloof reservoir via a 100mm diameter pipe over a distance of approximately 101 Om.

The current GAADD for Keurtjieskloof is 54,6 ke/day, but when considering the summer peak factor of 1,5 the required capacity of this pipeline becomes 81.9 kelday (1 Its).

However the condition of the pipeline is of concern, since the normal lifetime of thirty years of the pipeline has been exceeded. Other pipelines within the area of similar age or this pipelines installed within the same period, had to be replaced or are expected to be replaced soon.

At the supply reservoir exists a pump station consisting of a set of two stage Salweir pumps. These pumps were probably installed during the 1960's and are used to pump and supply water to the area of Keurtjieskloof. These pumps are still used today, but the availability of spare parts affects its reliability.

Reservoir at Keurtjieskloof

The reservoir at Keurtjieskloof is used for storage to Keurtjieskloof. This reservoir is a 455 KI reinforced concrete reservoir. This distribution reservoir lies on top of a hill, approximately 50m higher than Keurtjieskloof.

Currently this reservoir however only requires a 24-hour storage capacity of 110 ke/day.

Clear water is then gravitated from the Keurtjieskloof reservoir into the residential area of Keurtjieskloof.

Supply line: Primary Reservoir and PetrusvillelEskomlDWA

The pipeline transporting water between the primary reservoir at Vanderkloof and Petrusville/Eskom/DWA takeoff was replaced in 1999 with a 200mm diameter uPVC and steel pipeline, over a distance of approximately 1400m. This pipeline flows under gravity.

Further along this pipeline located at the DWA/Eskom takeoff exists a 5.4m3 break- pressure steel tank, which distributes water to Eskom & DWA.

After this take-off point, the 200mm diameter pipeline then reduces into a 150mm diameter AC CID pipeline. This pipeline delivers water to the Petrusville reservoir via 150mm pipeline over a distance 14500 m from the take-off at the Eskom/DWA. A flow/pressure control valve is installed at the take-off point to limit the flow to a maximum of 6e/s.

The current water demand of the Petrusville area is 721 ke/day (8.3e/s). However existing pipeline between the Vanderkloof reservoir and Petrusville has a maximum capacity estimated to be between 11 and 12,7e/s, depending on the levels of the reservoirs and the consumption of other users along the pipeline. However the current water supply to Petrusville is restricted to 61/s via the pipeline. The remainder of the water supply is provided via the extraction of water from the two boreholes. However a maximum of 1 .8e/s is capable of being extracted from the boreholes. As a result this pipeline supplies a shortage of 0,51/s to the Petrusville area.

Petrusville Reservoir

The Petrusville reservoir is an 800 K reinforced concrete reservoir with a 33-hour storage capacity. A level control is installed at the reservoir but is not functioning properly.

Currently this reservoir requires a 24 hour GAADD storage capacity of only64Okl/day, and is thus meeting its current demands

3.3. SANITATION

Sewerage and sanitation are basic needs of communities which can pose serious health and hygiene risks for communities and the environment at large if not properly managed and monitored.

According to the White Paper on Basic Household Sanitation, 2001, basic sanitation is defined as: "The minimum acceptable basic level of sanitation is:

a.) Appropriate health and hygiene awareness and behaviour

b.) A system for disposing of human excreta, household waste water ad refuse, which is acceptable and affordable to the users, safe, hygienic and easily accessible and which does not have an unacceptable impact on the environmental and

c.) A toilet facility for each household"

Table 3.5. Sanitation Levels

	2010		2008	
Description	Total	Percentage	Total	Percentage
Flush toilet (connected to sewerage system)	2027	96.89%	3430	89.42%
Flush toilet (with septic tank)	2	0.10%	0	0
Chemical toilet	0	0%	50	1.43%
Pit latrine with ventilation (VIP)	0	0%	0	0
Pit latrine without ventilation	0	0%	0	0
Bucket latrine	31	1.48%	55	1.58%
None	32	1.53%	17	0. 49%
Total	2092	100%	3485	100%

(Water Affairs Update: 2010)

Sanitation level of supply to residential sites and non-residential sites has been extracted form the Municipality and StatsSA. Sanitation levels of supply to resident's occupied sites are detail in the table below.

Rural Farming Areas: although accurate data is not available it is estimated that approximately 300 households on farms, mainly farm workers, do not have access to appropriate and safe sanitation.

All local municipalities are currently implementing sanitation projects to address the sanitation backlog. Table 3.7 shows the sanitation level of supply on residential sites though out Renosterberg Municipality.

A sanitation programme which was started in 1997/8 by DWA was primarily meant to address the sanitation backlog that at this stage was only department addressing needs. Since then the Department of Housing and Local Government has implemented bucket eradication programmes. DWA and Department of Housing and Local Government have reached an agreement that where Department of Local Government constructs toilet, DWA will undertake the awareness programme. This awareness entails health and hygiene issues and includes operation and maintenance of the toilets and implication that the choice of toilet type has for the household.

Table 3.6. Sanitation Backlog

	2011		2008	
	Total	Percentage	Total	Percentage
Vanderkloof	3	0.76%	50	15.53%
Petrusville	60	15.26%	107	33.23%
Philipstown	330	83.96%	165	51.24%
Total	393	100%	322	100%

(Water Affairs Update: 2010)

Vanderkloof : 50 new erven
Petrusville: 17 no services + 90 squatters
Phillipstown: buckets + 341 new erven

3.3.1. SANITATION SYSTEMS

3.3.1.1. Vanderkloof

The internal sanitation system consist a waterborne sanitation network and associated sanitation facilities.

Waterborne sewage contents gravitate through a network of underground sewer pipes to a collection sewage pump station. Electrical driven submersible sewage pumps transfer the sewage to the Vanderkloof wastewater treatment plant.

The original wastewater treatment works consist of oxidation ponds. The system was later upgraded to include a biological filter.

3.3.1.2. Petrusville

The internal sanitation system consist a waterborne sanitation network and onsite buckets sanitation facilities.

Waterborne sewage contents gravitate through a network of underground sewer pipes to a collection sewage pump station. Electrical driven submersible sewage pumps transfer the sewage to the Petrusville wastewater treatment plant. Bucket contents are emptied into a tanker and transported to the waste treatment works.

The wastewater treatment works consist of oxidation ponds.

3.3.1.3. Phillipstown

The internal sanitation system consist a waterborne sanitation network and onsite sanitation facilities.

Waterborne sewage contents gravitate through a network of underground sewer pipes to a sewage collection pump station. Electrical driven submersible sewage pumps transfer the sewage to the Phillipstown wastewater treatment plant. Bucket contents are emptied into a tanker and transported to the waste treatment works.

The wastewater treatment works consist of oxidation ponds.

3.4. TRANSPORT

Transport includes activities such as, providing passenger or freight transport by rail, road, water or air, auxiliary activities such as terminal parking facilities, cargo handling and activities, and postal activities and telecommunication.

Transport within Renosterberg Municipality is characterised by a limited availability of number of transport modes, storage facilities and huge backlogs in communication.

The people in town use micro-busses, private cars as well as walking to go to their places of employment. As far as public taxis are concerned they operate mostly during the morning hours when the workers are going to work and in the afternoons when they are going back from work to their respective homes.

Table 3.7. Mode of transport to work or school

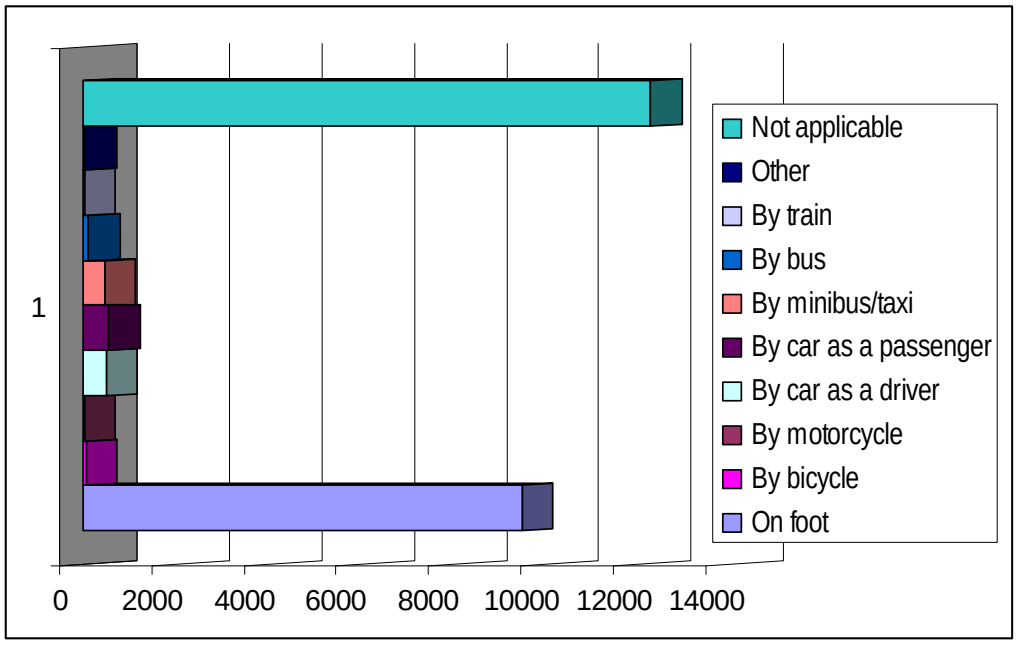
Description	Persons
On foot	3341
By bicycle	15
By motorcycle	8
By car as a driver	301
By car as a passenger	210
By minibus/taxi	66
By bus	137
By train	6
Other	17
Not applicable	4975

(StatsSA, 2001)

The use of bicycles is also very popular but users express that here is no planning for cyclists as there are not fully developed tracks (Pixley Ka Seme, 2007/8).

Due to the poor road conditions that connect the rural and urban areas, a lack of services provision by the bus and freight transport companies are a huge problem. This results in no transport for school children and no transport for livestock and other products to markets, which again results in a huge loss of money when selling products within the local communities.

Figure 9. Mode of Transport



(StatsSA, 2001)

3.4.1. ROADS AND STORM WATER

Road coverage in the municipality's good and major improvements in terms of maintenance has accrued. However, the information that was obtained form Department of Infrastructure and Technical Services indicated that apart form the main roads that are in good condition the roads that are serving the rural areas remain of very poor quality. Thus accessibility into the rural area is still difficult as a consequence of which efficient transport and communication in the region has been impeded.

There is no basic level of storm water drainage defined by national policy. But the RDP does state that a house must include storm water drainage.

Storm water drainage is perhaps the most overlooked service within the municipality. The deliberately channelling of storm water runoff via the unpaved street networks creates problems. Particularly in the under developed and under serviced areas in the municipality where uncontrolled storm water runoff causes severe flood damage to the unpaved street networks and individual properties.

There is generally better storm water drainage system in the central older towns of Vanderkloof, Petrusville and Philipstown. The newer RDP housing development and older disadvantage areas lacks proper storm water drainage systems.

3.4.2. AIRSTRIP

Petrusville is the only town with an airstrip. The airstrip have dirt runway. A ground survey revealed that the runway has not been in use for some time as no maintenance is done on the runway (Pixley Ka Seme IDP 2007/8).

3.5. ENERGY SUPPLY

Electricity appears to be in good supply and widely available throughout the Municipal Area. However, electricity and electrical appliances, and their maintenance and usage, cost money which the poor cannot always afford. To them, wood as energy/fuel source for cooking and heating remains the best option.

Table 3.8. Service Level: Electricity

	2010		2008	
	Total	Percentage	Total	Percentage
Vanderkloof			514	14.75%
Petrusville			1571	45.08%
Philipstown			1400	40.17%
Total	1506		3485	100%

(Renosterberg Municipality 2008)

Energy standards per local municipality according to the data information from Stats SA (Census 2001) is summarised in the table below:

Table 3.9. Source of energy for cooking

Description	Households	Percentage
Electricity	1112	45.50%
Gas	122	4.99%
Paraffin	707	28.93%
Wood	480	19.64%
Coal	13	0.53%
Animal dung	7	0.29%
Solar	3	0.12%
Other	0	0.00%

(StatsSA: Census 2001)

Although relatively expensive, paraffin and gas are used on a limited scale for cooking and heating. Animal dung also features on a limited scale as energy/fuel source for cooking and heating in some rural areas.

Table 3.10. Source of energy for fuel and heating

Description	Households	Percentage
Electricity	940	38.46%
Gas	28	1.15%
Paraffin	427	17.47%
Wood	979	40.06%
Coal	32	1.31%
Animal dung	6	0.25%
Solar	0	0.00%
Other	32	1.31%

(StatsSA: Census 2001)

The use of wood as energy/fuel source for cooking and heating, to whatever scale, is of major concern. It is almost 100% certain that all the wood used in the municipal area for these purposes comes from the indigenous, and in some cases also protected vegetation, *i.e.* Camel Thorn (*Acacia erioloba*) trees, and that harvesting is not done in a sustainable way.

Table 3.11. Source of energy for lighting

Description	Households	Percentage
Electricity	1762/	72.07%
Gas	0	0.00%
Paraffin	206	8.38%
Candles	460	18.73%
Solar	13	0.57%
Other	8	0.25%

(StatsSA: Census 2001)

The combination of low rainfall, relatively high population densities and the fact that most of the indigenous vegetation in the area is slow growing, have already resulted in over-utilization of this renewable natural resource in certain places. Of major concern in this respect is wood harvesting and usage in the rural areas.

Table 3.12. Electricity Backlog

	2001		2008	
	Total	Percentage	Total	Percentage
Vanderkloof			50	15.53%
Petrusville	432		107	33.23%
Philipstown	490		150	51.24%
Total			307	100%

(Renosterberg Municipality 2008)

Vanderkloof - 50 new erven
Petrusville - 17 no services + 90 squatters
Phillipstown – 331 new erven

3.6. REFUSE REMOVAL

Refuse removal and management are of the most critical issues in municipal service delivery and can have seriously adverse implications for the environment if refuse is not collected and disposed of properly. It entails the collection of household and industrial refuse and the management thereof to such a standard that no negative environmental influences occur.

Legislation, defining refuse types, *e.g.* hazardous and non-hazardous, and their management, the selection criteria for establishing waste disposal erven, site registration, etc., needs to be strictly adhered to. Strictly speaking, the establishment of cemeteries also resort under waste disposal erven, with basically the same legislation applicable. Refuse not disposed of at a recognised (registered) waste disposal site is considered illegal dumping.

3.6.1. REFUSE COLLECTION

The waste service delivery of Renosterberg Municipality is coordinated form Petrusville. A regular waste removal service is provided to all urban areas in the Municipality. All households have some form of refuse removal which is collected on a weekly basis.

3.6.1.1. Vanderkloof

The municipality does waste collection and removal once per week per household site in Vanderkloof. The municipality collects the waste on site and transport the waste to the municipal dumping site. All 1222 households in Vanderkloof are serviced once a week.

3.6.1.2. Petrusville

The municipality does waste collection and removal once per week per household site in Petrusville. The municipality collects the waste on site and transport the waste to the municipal dumping site. All 4461 households in Petrusville are serviced once a week.

3.6.1.3. Philipstown

The municipality does waste collection and removal once per week per household site in Philipstown. The municipality collects the waste on site and transport the waste to the municipal dumping site. All 3594 households in Philipstown are serviced once a week.

Table 3.13. Service Level: Refuse Removal

Description	2001		2008	
	Total	Percentage	Total	Percentage
Removed by local authority at least once a week	1778	72.66%	3485	100%
Removed by local authority less often	6	0.25%	0	0
Communal refuse dump	131	5.35%	0	0
Own refuse dump	438	17.90%		
No rubbish disposal	94	3.84%	0	0
Total	2447		3485	100%

(Renosterberg Municipality 2008)

The table indicates that many households still dump there refuse in own dumping grounds. This could lead to high risk of public health, besides the anaesthetic impact it produces to the physical environments. From the Information presented above it is obvious that provision of basic services to the communities is still inadequate. The farming areas of the municipality do not receive a waste removal service.

The service delivery for the various towns is managed from the regional services delivery centres due to the distance of the towns from each other. Each town is therefore responsible for the day to day management of the refuse collection.

3.6.2. LANDFILL

The municipality operates dumping sites in Vanderkloof, Philipstown and Petrusville for final disposal of waste. The method of operation is the same at all three sites. Waste is dump at open spaces and burnt. Occasionally a grader is used to level piles.

The dumping sites in Vanderkloof, Philipstown and Petrusville operate without the required permits.

The operations at the sites do not comply with the minimum requirements for waste disposal by landfill. Concerns at the sites range from insufficient enclosure of sites to inappropriate waste disposal methods. A new Solid Waste Disposal Site is under development in Petrusville. The Renosterberg Municipality has three landfill sites. Al three sites are managed by the Municipality.

The municipality is providing a formal solid waste collection service in all the communities of Vanderkloof, Petrusville and Philipstown. Refuse is

collected by the municipality from the kerb side and transported to the respective disposal sites.

In the rural farming areas it is not clear what the situation is. No accurate statistics and information is available.

3.7. SOCIAL ANALYSIS

This section addresses the levels and fields of health, education, employment status and household incomes of the people in the Renosterberg Municipal Area and its three urban settlements.

The main purpose is to present a profile of the economic potential of the area's human resources and identify strength and weaknesses in respect of each area which could be of benefit to the communities.

The information used in this section is based on Census 2001 data provided by StatsSA. A problem with the data, however, is the interpretation and use of the data supplied for the "*Not applicable*" category. *Table 3.15* shows a summary of the social indicators as was defined by StatsSA.

Table 3.14. Social Indicators

Category	1996		2001	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Household income below minimum level	56	29.6%	49	30.1%
Households without access to electricity	25	13.1%	20	11.9%
Households without access to housing	18	9.58%	18	11%
Households without access to refuse	23	12.3%	23	13.7%
Households without access to sanitation	50	26.7%	45	27.5%
Households without access to telephones	12	6.5%	8	4.9%
Households without access to water	4	2.3%	2	0.9%
Total	188	100	164	100

(StatsSA, 2001)

In the subsections addressed, the social environment and infrastructure sections, the data supplied under the "*Not applicable*" category, if/where it appears, does not form a very significant part of the total data sets. In this section, however, it forms quite a substantial part of the total data sets in the levels of education, and employment status subsections.

3.8. HOUSING

All urban areas are composed of various residential components varying form formal housing units to informal dwellings units as indicated in the table below. With in the Local Municipality, 82% of the households live in formal housing, 14.3% in informal housing and only 2.5% in traditional housing (Pixley Ka Seme IDP, 2005).

Table 3.15. . Residential sites and housing density[1]

Town	Suburb	Residential stands	Residential area (Ha)	Residential density
Petrusville	Petrusville	117	17.256	6.78
	Petrusville Town			
	Thembinkosi	267	10.272	25.99
	Uitsig	274	9.395	29.16
Petrusville Total		658	36.923	17.82
Philipstown	Lukhanyisweni	186	4.523	41.12
	Philipstown Town	215	12.891	16.68
	Philipvale	304	8.08	37.62
	Rietfontein	37	7.143	5.18
Philipstown Total		742	32.637	22.73
Vanderkloof	Bergsig	123	16.44	7.48
	Keurtjiekloof	126	6.257	20.14
	Ribbokrand	14	1.201	11.66
	Uitsig	23	1.917	12.00
	Waterkant	105	8.324	12.61
Vanderkloof Total		391	34.139	11.45
Renosterberg		1 791	103.699	17.27

(Renosterberg WSDP, 2002)

Almost 70% of the Renosterberg households live in a house on a separate stand. The exception is found at Uitsig in Petrusville where more than half the households live in detached houses. 0.1% of households live in shacks at Thembinkosi.

[1] Africon database, 2003. Note that the table is incomplete as not all towns have completed land use surveys.

3.8.1. TYPE OF DWELLING

Houses/brick structures on separate stands dominate by far in all urban areas, giving the impression that the housing situation within Municipal Area is rather good. Traditional dwellings/huts/structures are, although relatively low in number, second in abundance throughout Municipal Area.

The various types of Dwelling per local municipality according to the data information from Stats SA (Census 2001) is summarised in the *Table 3.16. Type of Dwelling* below:

Table 3.16. Type of Dwellings

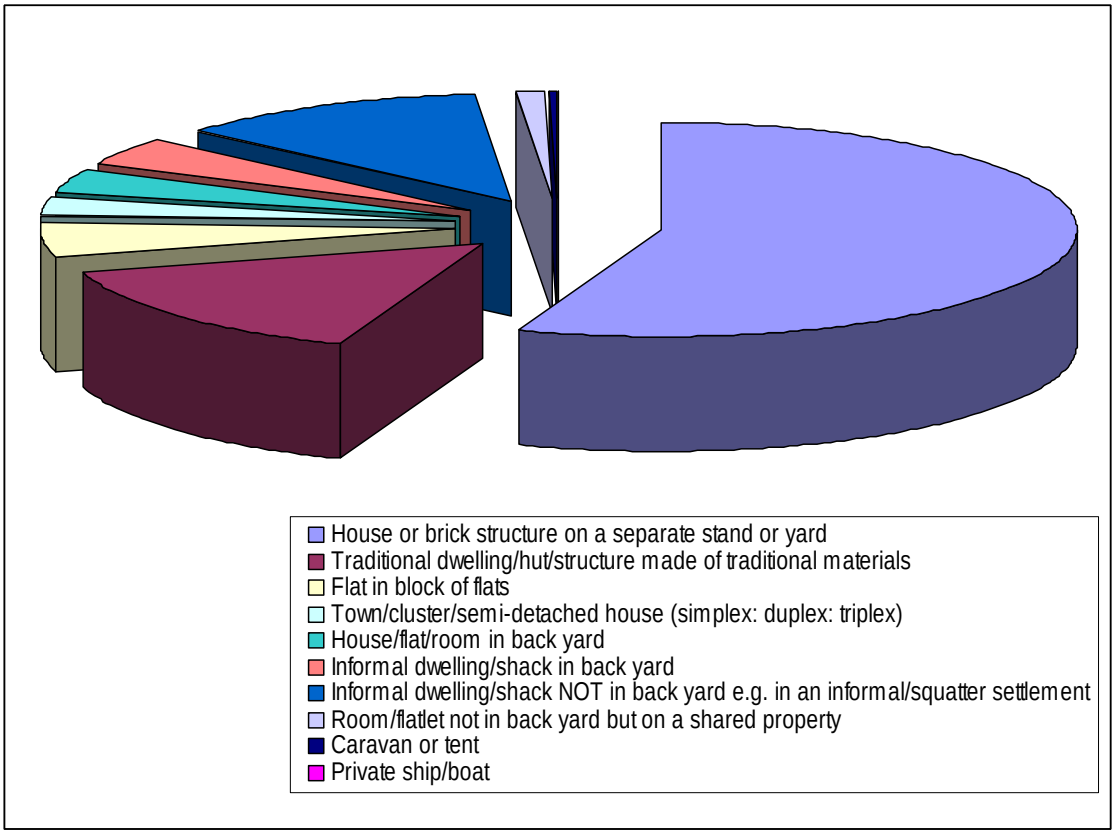
Decryption	Households
House or brick structure on a separate stand or yard	2173
Traditional dwelling/hut/structure made of traditional materials	33
Flat in block of flats	23
Town/cluster/semi-detached house (simplex: duplex: triplex)	8
House/flat/room in back yard	17
Informal dwelling/shack in back yard	15
Informal dwelling/shack NOT in back yard e.g. in an informal/squatter settlement	169
Room/flatlet not in back yard but on a shared property	9
Caravan or tent	3
Private ship/boat	0

(StatsSA: Census 2001)

Table 3.17 House ownership per municipality by household income: ***Source: Pixley ka Seme DM IDP 2010/11***

Municipality	Household ownership and HH income R0-18000 pa	Household ownership and HH income R18000 + pa
Emthanjeni	69%	76%
Kareeberg	59%	67%
NCDMA07	22%	70%
Renosterberg	48%	65%
Siyancuma	53%	72%
Siyathemba	54%	68%
Thembelihle	76%	73%
Ubuntu	39%	62%
Umsobomvu	73%	75%
Pixley Ka Seme Total	**58%**	**72%**
Northern Cape Total	60%	68%

Figure 10: Type of Dwelling



(StatsSA: Census 2001)

3.8.2. HOUSING BACKLOG

Table 3.17. shows that Renosterberg Municipality has a housing backlog of 380/450, with the highest number being concentrated in Phillipstown.

Table 3.17. Housing Backlog

	Total	Percentage
Vanderkloof	50	100
Petrusville	300	305
Philipstown	100	331
Total	450	736

(Renosterberg Municipality, 2008)

Vanderkloof :	50 new erven + 50 backlog
Petrusville:	90 squatters + 607 new erven + 120 backlog
Phillipstown:	341 new erven

3.8.3. LAND NEEDED FOR RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT

According to the Pixley Ka Seme IDP (2007) Renosterberg Municipality is in need of 42.9ha to accommodate future residential development.

Table 26: Land needed for new housing stock by Local Municipality

Municipality	Current Population 2002	Projected Population without migration 2012	Change	Per Capita Residential Land use (m2)	Additional Land Requirements	
					m2	ha
Emthanjeni	39 155	44 116	4 961	133.3	660 301	66.1
Kareeberg	11 473	12 927	1 454	133.3	193 818	19.4
Thembelihle	13 260	14 940	1 680	133.3	223 944	22.4
Siyathemba	19 352	21 804	2 452	133.3	326 852	32.7
Renosterberg	9 430	10 625	1 195	133.3	159 294	15.9
Ubuntu	19 712	22 209	2 497	133.3	332 850	33.3
Siyancuma	34 018	38 323	4 305	133.3	573 857	57.4
Umsobomvu	25 406	28 625	3 219	133.3	429 093	42.9
District (Total)	**171 806**	**193 569**	**21 763**	**133.3**	**2 901 009**	**100**

Source: Pixley ka Seme IDP 2010/11

Issues Identified

The following issues were highlighted regarding the housing delivery:

- Lack of funding for housing development.
- Access to land
- Construction of more RDP houses
- Provision of services to new residential sites
- Fast tracking land availability and transfer of land
- Slow delivery of housing development
- Lack of capacity at local municipal level.

3.8.4 LAND AUDIT

Due to need of housing development this show there need for land, the District and Department are busy with the process of compilation of District Land Audit for opportunities of households, engage in productive land use and by increasing employment opportunities through encouraging greater investment

3.9. EDUCATION PROFILE

A major problem with the data collected in respect of the levels of education during Census 2001, is the fact that, in respect of school levels, it does not distinguish between learners (children and/or adults) busy with a grade and adults/school drop-outs whose highest educational level achieved is the specific grade.

According to StatsSA, the primary schools population represented 40.5% in 2001 of the total population in the Municipality. There are 6 primary schools and 5 secondary schools in the Municipality. While the actual number of schools is generally satisfactory to standard, and acute shortage is experienced in the remote rural areas of the Municipality. In many cases only one school is serving a wide region in the rural areas. Inadequate schools in rural areas involved long walking distances by children to reach the school.

Table 3.18. Level of Education

Category	1996		2001	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Bachelors	140	0.6%	175	0.7%
Honours	15	0.1%	21	0.1%
Master or Doctorate	12	0	6	0
Matric	1147	4.5%	1836	7.8%
Matric Plus	401	1.6%	507	2.1%
None	9118	36%	4329	18.3%
Other	649	2.6%	2412	10.2%
Primary	9.117	35.9%	9581	40.5%
Secondary	4764	18.8%	4769	20.2%
Total	25 363	100%	23 630	100%

(StatsSA: 2001)

Major concerns are the extremely high numbers of people with no education as well as the low numbers of individuals with post-matric qualifications found throughout the Municipality. It is rather encouraging to note the relatively high number of people who were either busy with or have already achieved Grade 12 (Matric) when the census was conducted.

Table 3.20 indicates the education facilities that are available in each town. According to a CSIR Report, illiteracy in the Municipality is also high. The Municipality has a small tertiary educated knowledge pool. The lack of skilled professionals places a constraint on development in the Municipality.

Table 3.19. Education Facilities

Town	Crèche	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary
Vanderkloof	1	0	0	0
Keurtjiekloof	1	1	0	0
Petrusville	1	0	1	0
Uitsig	0	1	0	0
Thembikosi	1	1	0	0
Philipstown	0	0	1	0
Philipvale	1	1	0	0
Lukanyisweni	1	1	0	0
Renosterberg	6	5	2	0

(Renosterberg Municipality, 2008)

Primary and secondary schools can be found in Petrusville and Philipstown. Vanderkloof consist only of a primary school, while the surrounding farming community have only access to 2 farm schools, namely on the farms Potfontein (Potfontein PIS) and Brummersdam (Kleinbrulfontein PIS).

Secondary education is a major problem in Vanderkloof because of the lack of a secondary school and the vast distances and lack of public transport to Petrusville or Philipstown. A daily bus service to these towns does not exist and taxi fees are too expensive.

The nearest tertiary institutions can by found in De Aar or Kimberley. Presently there are 6 crèches in the municipality and they are mostly situated in low to medium density residential areas. The formal crèches are established and run by Department of Education. The high number of established crèches is an indication of how the Department of Education is committed to meeting the education needs of young children in the district (Pixley KA Seme IDP, 2007/8).

Issues Identified

- ❑ Insufficient education facilities
- ❑ Accessibility of education facilities
- ❑ Availability of qualified staff
- ❑ Quality of education facilities

3.10. HEALTH FACILITIES

The sectoral approach that was adopted to analyse the present health facilities of the Pixley Ka Seme district revealed that the National Government has adopted a primary health care strategy that includes making such services available within walking distance of communities. The strategy also includes making such services available within walking distance. The strategy also includes improvement in sanitation and drinking water supply, ext. Thus the health care system that presently exist in the District consist of :

- Provincial Hospitals
- Provincial Clinics
- Municipal health centres or clinics

Table 3.20 shows the number of established health centres in the Municipality.

Table 3.20. Health Facilities

Town	Hospital	Clinic	Satellite	Mobile
Vanderkloof	0	1	0	0
Petrusville	0	1	0	0
Thembikosi	0	0	0	0
Philipstown	0	1	0	0
Lukanyisweni	0	0	0	0
Renosterberg	0	3	0	0

(Renosterberg Municipality, 2008)

** Information not available*

Clinics are located in all three towns and the mobile clinics that usually operated from Petrusville and Philipstown have been terminated. Access to health facilities for the surrounding farming communities is thus a major problem to be addressed.

The nearest hospitals are located in De Aar and Hopetown. A practitioner from Vanderkloof, provides medical services for the Vanderkloof and surrounding community. Petrusville had an only old age home but it has closed down.

The current statistical information on health care facilities shows that there are 33 health establishments in the district, of which 9 are fully fledge hospitals. The information form the District IDP indicates that:

- Many mobile clinics that usually operated in rural areas have been terminated.

- Access to health facilities for the farming communities is a major problem as the have to travel long distances for their primary health needs.

The information from various IDP indicated that the centres are very busy and that the quality of services is determined by the subsidy received annually from the provinces as well as the availability of medication.

Issues Identified

- ❑ Insufficient health facilities
- ❑ Pubic transport services for patients
- ❑ Availability of medical staff
- ❑ Aftercare facilitates and support services to patients
- ❑ Rendering of 24 hour health services and emergency services
- ❑ Hospice for terminal ill
- ❑ Aids Support

3.11. COMMUNITY FACILITIES

In this section the community services that the Municipality provide to the various communities within each town are discussed in brief. Table 3.21 provides a summary of all community facilities.

Table 3.21. Community Facilities

Town	Library	MPCC	Cemeteries (in use)	Recreation Facility (municipal owned)
Petrusville	1	2	5	3
Philipstown	1	2	4	3
Vanderkloof	2	1	0	1
Renosterberg	4	5	9	7

(Renosterberg Municipality, 2008)

3.11.1. ADMINISTRATIVE FACILITIES

Pension pay points are located at the community halls in all three towns. Postal services are well distributed in the area. No formal fire stations exist in the Renosterberg municipal area. Fire fighters are used in the case of an emergency and serves both Vanderkloof and Petrusville. Considering that these two towns are approximately 15 km apart, the need for an additional fire fighter should be considered.

3.11.2. LIBRARIES

A number of libraries are owned and run by Renosterberg Municipality. According to the Municipality, most of the libraries especially those that are located in the historically disadvantaged communities have limited resources.

3.11.3. COMMUNITY CENTRES

All the towns that fall under Renosterberg Municipality have community halls. The existing community halls are used for various activities. Multi Purpose Community Centres are also located through the municipality. Some of the older community halls are in urgent need of restoration.

3.11.4. RECREATION FACILITIES

Formal sport and recreation centres with the necessary equipment and which are properly maintained can only be found in Vanderkloof and are managed by Eskom. These facilities are open to all members of the community.

There is a lack of formal facilities in Petrusville and Philipstown and only sub-standard soccer fields are available to the communities.

3.11.5. CEMETERIES

Petrusville has 5 cemeteries, 2 in Petrusville Proper, 2 in Uitsig and 1 in Tembinkosi. All 5 cemeteries are nearly full and sites for new cemeteries must be investigated.

Philipstown has 3 cemeteries, one each for every township, and are also nearly full. Sites for a new cemetery must also be investigated.

The geological characteristics of the terrain in Vanderkloof prevent the establishment of a cemetery and people therefore make use of the cemeteries in Petrusville. The establishment of a cemetery in Vanderkloof should however be further investigated.

3.12. SAFETY AND SECURITY

Even tough the crime rate in the region is very low if compared to other areas in South Africa, some issues were raised regarding the safety and securities.

Safety and security facilities are provided in the form of Police Station through the municipality. The head office is located in Petrusville while two satellite offices are located in Philipstown and Vanderkloof.

Table 2.22. Safety & Security Facilities

Town	Police Stations	Magisterial Court	District Court
Petrusville	1	1	0
Philipstown	1	1	0
Vanderkloof	1	0	0
Renosterberg	3	2	0

(Renosterberg Municipality, 2008)

Issues Identified

- ❑ Police are not visible
- ❑ Police stations are not accessible to greater community
- ❑ Shortage of police resources
- ❑ Not enough police stations
- ❑ Shortage of human resources
- ❑ High level of domestic violence
- ❑ High level of unemployment
- ❑ Youth delinquency

3.13. LAND REFORM & COMMONAGE

3.13.1. LAND RESTITUTION & REDISTRIBUTION

According to the Regional Land Claims Commission of the Northern Cape Provinces, the only land claims in their part of the jurisdictional area of the Renosterberg Municipality are a total of 1 project.

The Northern Cape Department of Agriculture, Nature Conservation, Land Reform, and Environmental Affairs in Kimberley indicated the following projects they are busy implementing with reference to the relevant policies:

Only I land restitution application was lodged in the Renosterberg area.

3.13.2. COMMONAGE

Commonage land is public land which is owned by the municipality or local authority and to which all residents of the town have rights. On the account on how commonage are acquired and used by the community, the Department of Land Affairs identified them as a key element of land reform in South Africa primarily because the y are public land which does not need to acquired. However there are quite a number of problems regarding the manner in which Municipal Commonage are granted and used by the community.

All three urban settlements have commonage adjacent to them. It has how ever been indicated at an IDP representative forum meeting that the current commonage ground are not adequate to provide in the need of the community.

Issues Identified

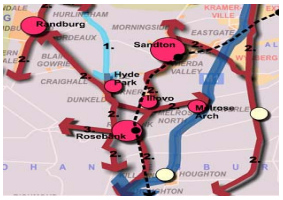
- ❑ The need for more commonage
- ❑ Review leasehold agreement
- ❑ Make more land available for emerging farmers

3.14. SPATIAL ANALYSIS

Apart from regional understanding of the composition of the District and Local Municipality, a clear understanding of the local spatial dynamics and issues is dependent on at least a brief overview of each town at local level. The section below provides a brief summary of the main spatial issues of each town within the local municipal context. This section will be sustained with maps, indicating the various nodes, centres and corridors.

The following criteria were used to determine the different type of settlements structures:

- The geographical location of the towns.
- The level of services and infrastructure and
- Social and economic activities such as:
  - Administrative centre for government
  - Retail centre
  - Provision of basic education and health facilities
  - Resource centres for farming communities
  - Destination for people migrating form rural to urban areas.

	Nodes	These are areas where development (facilities, services and economic opportunities) tends to concentrate. Different types of nodes can be distinguished such as urban nodes, development nodes, social nodes, rural nodes (villages) and transportation distribution hubs.
	Corridors	Development corridors are characterized by higher order ribbon-like development along routes that would otherwise be classified as movement corridors. These occur on various levels, from local development corridors along the main streets of the towns or even along rivers to regional and provincial corridors. Different types of corridors can be distinguished such as development corridors, movement corridors and activity corridors.
	Districts	Districts are areas with common identifying characteristics and usually have a homogeneous land use associated with it. Different kinds of districts have been identified for the purpose of the SDF, namely: Mixed land use districts, neighbourhood districts, industrial districts, agricultural districts, institutional districts, corporate districts and historical Precinct District
	Open Spaces	A rationalized network of interconnected open spaces providing the urban environment with variety, character, a sense of visual relief, open space enjoyment, recreation and general amenity. In some case there will be “no-go areas” where development are not encouraged due to its particular and intrinsic natural-, ecological-, aesthetical-, cultural-, sport- or historical value and may also include areas that serve as discerning landmarks.

3.14.1. SPATIAL PATTERNS

To ensure that the municipality's spatial strategies and land use management decisions are based on a general awareness of:

- spatial constraints, problems, opportunities, trends and patterns;
- the necessity for spatial restructuring;
- the need for land reform; and
- the spatial dimension of development issues.

In the Renosterberg Municipal area with Petrusville, Philipstown and the much younger town of Vanderkloof, there are some easily identified spatial settlement patterns. The towns are not situated on any main national roads and do not have the benefit of any major development such as a mine.

Petrusville and Philipstown have developed over the years with a clear division between the old "white" and "black" or "coloured" townships. In the case of Philipstown the Philipvale township for coloureds was developed adjacent to Philipstown, but Lukhanyisweni developed some distance from the town.

In Petrusville there is a clear division between the town and the Tembinkosi / Uitsig Townships. This divided and expensive development will have to be addressed in the integration phase. Petrusville is the town with the largest population in Renosterberg.

Vanderkloof was developed originally by the then Department of Water Affairs as the residential area for the personnel working at and involved in the construction of the Vanderkloof Dam. It is a much younger town but there is still a division between the different townships with Keurtjieskloof situated quite a distance from Vanderkloof.

Development in all three towns was slow until 1996 when especially Petrusville experienced an inflow of people from the farms.

Growth figures of 1,01% were estimated by Census SA in 1996 for the Northern Cape. Based on information from the land survey, Philipstown and Petrusville experienced growth figures of 0.5 and 1,5% and Vanderkloof 2%.

Provision was made for development in the three towns, but only Vanderkloof still has vacant erven available for development.

Petrusville has been identified as the administrative seat in the Renosterberg municipal area and most of the businesses can be found in

Petrusville, while Philipstown has a number of industries ranging from a welding works to a mill and some dealers in steel and farming products sold by the co-operative. The businesses are all situated next to the main streets in the towns.

3.14.2. CENTRES

Centres represent a classification of localities according to specific and specialized services of regional or provincial importance. Different types of centres were distinguished:

(a) Administrative centre: Petrusville

It is envisaged that these centres should not only be further developed as administrative centres, but should also be promoted through the implementation of urban rehabilitation programmes to stimulate the economic growth.

(b) Tourism centre : Vanderkloof

(c) Services centre: Vanderkloof and Philipstown

Those urban nodes not identified as Economic Nodes (Economic Hub, Collective Economic Nodes, and Specialised Economic Nodes) or NSDP Category of Potential Specific Nodes will exist as services centres to their surroundings.

These are centres that will complement the satellite towns in the remote areas for the purpose of the even distribution of services and to promote the creation of employment opportunities. These towns should be developed with social services in support of those areas where growth will be experienced.

It is therefore proposed that attention should be paid to education, health and social infrastructure in these services centres so that the quality of life of people staying there can be improved, and necessary skills be obtained.

3.14.3. DEVELOPMENT NODES

Development nodes are localities where economic growth will be promoted. A variety of activities will tend to cluster in and around these nodes. The nodes offer development potential and needs to be stimulated in order to concentrate growth. The potential for growth and development is informed by the strengths and opportunities presented by each of these nodes. These nodes should therefore be developed in order to draw investment to regions.

Specialisation nodes are areas where specific products or services are available and these nodes will tend to specialize on capitalising on these region-specific products. A range of specialisation nodes have been identified in terms of the products the region offer.

- *Orange River*

  Within the Municipality the Orange River stretches from Gariep Dam from where it flows to the Vanderkloof Dam. From there the river flows in a western direction crossing forming the northern boundary of the municipality. The river not only plays an important role in agriculture but also in tourism.

- *Vanderkloof Dam*

  The Vanderkloof Dam is located on the border of the Free State.

  It is one of the main tourist attractions of the region. The Vanderkloof Dam forms part of the development corridor that runs in a east-western direction. To strengthen regional linkages specific projects for joint action can be explored, including marketing initiatives, services delivery projects and investment.

3.14.4. DEVELOPMENT CORRIDORS

Development corridors are characterized by higher order ribbon-like development along routes that can be classified as transport (movement) axes. These corridors promote economic activity at specific locations along these distribution routes. It thus however does not necessarily imply that development will be continuous for the full length of the corridor. It is foreseen that the presence of economic activity along these routes will require special attention in terms of the planning of ingress and exits to and from commercial activities in order not to interfere with the mobility of the corridor itself.

Economic development should thus be promoted along development corridors, but care should be taken not to impact negatively on the mobility of the corridor.

3.14.5. TRANSPORT AXIS

Transport axes are routes of high mobility (movement) that establish a linking between areas of significance, with an optimal travel time. The potential is provided for development to locate itself in relation to these movement routes.

District transport axes are routes of high mobility (movement) on a district level that establish a linking between areas of significance, with an optimal travel time. The potential is provided for development to locate itself in relation to these movement routes.

3.14.5.1. Proposed Public Transport Service

Facilities and Road Infrastructure considered important in the rendering of a public transport service were identified:

3.14.5.2. Public Transport Network

In the longer term and from a land use point of view the fundamental principle pertaining to the development of a public transport network and system should be to create the environment and thereby promoting as best as possible the development of high density, mixed uses around the public transport network in the Municipality.

The objective is to increase the number of people within functional reach of the public transport service, and to provide as diverse as possible a range of land uses around the public transport network. Four main categories can be identified within the public transport service:

- The *main public transport corridor* represents the corridor that should enjoy the highest priority, both with regard to the level of service and the time of implementation
- The secondary services will have a lower priority to the corridor service. These routes will either feed into the corridor routes, but may also terminate at the main destination, depending on the expected passenger volumes
- The feeder services will feed into the corridor service and/or the secondary services.
- The weekly services will essentially be services to outlying areas affording access to health and social services

No modes have been specified for the different types of services as these need to be clarified by doing more in-depth surveys with regard to the needs of the population.

3.14.5.3. Public Transport Interchanges

In support of the conceptual public transport system, public transport interchanges or terminals should be developed as the basis for future nodal development.

In order to assist the population with regard to accessibility to health care and social services, a number of modal transfer facilities have been identified in the following towns/villages (in order of priority):

- Petrusville
- Phillipstown
- Vanderkloof

These modal transfer facilities should be planned as a nodal focus and should accommodate more than just public transport service and should make provision for clinics and pension pay-points. Other facilities that could also be accommodated at such facility would be employment agencies and informal traders.

3.14.5.4. Tourism corridors

The spatial distribution of existing facilities clearly illustrates the following aspects:

- The majority of the existing tourism facilities are concentrated in the urban areas, specifically in and around Petrusville.
- There are two national parks located within the Municipality:
- There is one facility which is located inside Renosterberg, Rolfontein Nature Reserve
- As far as the spatial distribution of the various types of accommodation facilities are concerned, the following conclusions can be made:
  - The majority of guest houses within the area are located in Vanderkloof.
  - Camping and caravan facilities, self catering facilities and hotels/motels are mainly concentrated within Vanderkloof.

3.14.6. MAJOR LAND USES

3.14.6.1. Soft open spaces

Soft open spaces are open, or vacant, spaces within a settlement, where people meet and where games and sports can be played. It should accommodate a variety of socio economic community needs and connect with other individual spaces. All users of soft open spaces need to feel safe. Safety and security relate both to protection from fast- moving vehicular traffic, and to the avoidance of hidden places of refuge where potential criminals may lurk.

The harsh climate in the Northern Cape and the lack of water makes the development and sustainability of large open spaces within settlements even in Vanderkloof a problem. Most of the existing soft open spaces, especially in the low-income residential areas, are unkempt and therefore creating an unsafe environment.

Natural features like rivers, ridges/mountains and dams play a significant role towards the establishment of the existing spatial structure of an area. No development should be allowed if it will damage or harm any part of the existing open space system.

3.14.6.2. Parks

Parks are fairly well distributed and regularly maintained in Vanderkloof. The parks in the low-income areas of the three towns are mostly unkept, making attractive dumping sites that lead to unsafe and polluted areas within the residential areas.

Open spaces within residential areas also attract new squatters, creating problems regarding regulated spatial development. Open spaces are sometimes placed in areas to accommodate storm water, creating unsafe areas for human settlement as in the case of Greenpoint in Petrusville.

In Uitsig (Petrusville) and Philipvale (Philipstown) parks and parkways are effectively located towards schools and other socio-economic activities. Regular maintenance of these parks and parkways will ensure safer and a more user-friendly environment.

Restrictions should be placed on residential development in areas adjacent to floodplains and along watercourses. It is necessary to determine the 1:50 year flood line in Petrusville and Philipstown.

3.14.6.3. Sport fields

Sport fields can be located on low-lying land adjacent to watercourses and incorporated into parkways, in order to act as part of the storm water system. School sport fields are located within walking distance of school buildings.

Vanderkloof consists of well-equipped sport clubs and are available to all members of the community. Sport facilities include rugby, soccer, cricket, tennis and athletics.

The sport stadium in Keurtjieskloof is vandalised and funds are needed for reconstruction. The sport field are located next to the school, but are also not properly maintained.

There is a lack of formal sports fields in Petrusville and Philipstown. The golf course in Philipstown is sold to the Philipstown Ontspanningsklub and this course as well as the one in Petrusville are hardly ever used and are not well maintained.

3.14.6.4. Play spaces

Play spaces should, where possible, incorporated with other public open spaces and away from busy roads. It should serve children from surrounding areas and be located within easy walking distance (e.g. 500m) and be areas of great public surveillance and safety.

3.14.6.5. Urban agriculture

Urban agriculture or urban farming can be defined as activities taking place within or in the vicinity of a town aiming at food production, either for direct use by the producer or for selling at a local market. It includes cultivation of vegetables, fruits, etc, and keeping of animals, It can also include making food products such as meal, bread or diary products.

The towns in Renosterberg have a real small town character while Vanderkloof has holiday feel to it. A number of properties are used for recreational purposes and the town also boasts with a neat caravan park and holiday resort.

3.14.7. ENVIRONMENTAL SENSITIVE AREAS

The areas along river courses and water sources, mountainous areas and scenic areas are all classified as sensitive areas. These include places like nature conservation areas and nature reserves, historic erven and pristine areas of which the most significant features have been illustrated on the respective maps. Development in these areas should be sensitive towards these natural and cultural features.

Conservation is the maintenance of environmental quality and resources or of a particular balance among the species present in a given area. The resources may be physical, biological or culture. Conservation must be seen as a land use. It is an action that people take to dedicate a piece of land for specific use.

An area dedicated to conservation must be carefully managed to ensure that the land remains a viable resource. It is important that the caring capacity of the conservation areas is not exceeded.

Table 3.23. Conservation Areas

Name	Location	Area
Vanderkloof Nature Reserve	Near Vanderkloof Dam	6 200Ha
Rolfontein Nature Reserve	Near Vanderkloof	9 400Ha

(DTEEA, 2008)

The following table indicates the key spatial issues identified with land development.

3.15. ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS

The purpose of an environmental analysis is to ensure that the Municipality development strategies and projects take existing environmental problems and treats into consideration as well as environmental assts that require protection or controlled management.

The National Environmental Management Act (NEMA)(Act 107 of 1998) together with various other environmental policy documents promote Integrated Environmental Management in South Africa to support sustainable development.

A detail Environmental Management Plan (IEMP) has been drafted for Pixley Ka Seme District Municipality. The status quo findings of the IEMP have been integrated with Section 2 Status Quo. A detailed environmental assessment was conducted during the drafting of the Integrated Environmental Management Plan (IEMP). Although fairly superficial in nature, because of the size of the area and time and financial constraints, this study revealed an uniqueness in vegetation and richness in archaeology, as well as a vast potential for tourism development, environmental management and job creation within the Pixley Ka Seme District Municipal Area and its eight municipalities.

The following table is a summary between the Pixley Ka Seme District IDP's and the IEMP's environmental issues that were identified:

3.15.1. ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

3.15.1.1. Climate

Only one weather station, (SA Weather Service) for which climatic data can be obtained from, exists in the whole of the Pixley Ka Seme Municipal Area, i.e. at De Aar.

3.15.1.2. Rainfall, runoff, evaporation and temperature

The Pixley Ka Seme District Municipal Area can be classified as a semi-arid (east) to arid (west) area:

(a). Mean annual evaporation exceeds mean annual precipitation (rainfall).

(b). The coefficient of variation of annual precipitation is high, i.e. between 30 and 40 %.

(c). Mean annual rainfall runoff (to surface water bodies) is extremely low, i.e. between 40mm (east) and less than 5mm (west).

(d). Extreme rainfall related weather conditions are dominated by thunder activities.

(e). Mean daily minimum temperatures (July) range between 14°C and 40°C and mean daily maxima (February) between 30°C to higher than 40°C, with the mean daily temperature difference in the order of 16°C to 20°C. Extreme temperatures, higher than 40°C and below -5°C, have also been recorded.

3.15.2. WATER RESOURCES

3.15.2.1. Rivers and wetlands (pans and fountains/eyes)

The Renosterberg Municipal Area contains the Oranje River and some other rivers, e.g. predominantly dry river/water courses. Although not located with in the municipal boundaries two of South Africans main dams , the Gariep Dam and Vanderkloof Dam are close located. The following issues were identified:

(a). Crop cultivation occurs within various riverbeds in the eastern, higher rainfall regions, *i.e.*

(b). Roads have been constructed dangerously close to, and even within some of the riverbeds and pans resulting in destabilisation of these natural phenomena during heavy rains and/or floods.

3.15.2.2. Groundwater

Considered as predominantly closed systems, groundwater resources are extremely sensitive to pollution Municipal Area, especially some rural areas, rely heavily on groundwater resources. South Africa as a whole is to become increasingly more reliant on its groundwater resources.

(a). Ill-considered and poorly managed crop cultivation, toxin applications, sittings of cemeteries and refuse disposal erven and improper and/or poorly functioning sanitation facilities and systems will contribute to the pollution of this valuable natural resource.

(b). A major concern is the fact that the borehole yield appears to be higher in the eastern, Municipal Areas, where, sanitation facilities are dominated by pit latrines without ventilation, and refuse disposal is virtually non-existent.

(c). Even if rehabilitated in an acceptable way, mining, especially open cast mining tends to leave an area sterile in terms of its original groundwater resources and potential.

3.15.3. VEGETATION

Scientific data on the vegetation and plant species diversity of the Municipal Area is very limited to lacking.

(a). The three vegetation types occurring in the Municipal Area are poorly conserved.

(b). A centre of endemism referred to as the Qriqualand West Centre within the northern area of the Municipality. No red data species are listed for flora (Pixley Ka Seme IEMP, 2007).

(c). Large areas appear to be overgrazed, with a lower herbaceous vegetation cover than expected for the areas. Artificial watering points are in particular barren and trampled because of cumulative grazing pressure on these areas.

(d). Large areas around the settlements and towns in the Municipal Areas are in a deforested condition, with little to no natural vegetation present.

(e). Alien plants are common in the disturbed areas in the Municipal Areas.

(f). Over the last five years, sales of most of the medicinal and firewood plants have increased. Some farmers are transporting dead (arboricide sprayed) trees to cities for sale as fire wood.

3.15.4. ARCHAEOLOGY

Less than 1% of the Municipal Area has been investigated in even moderate detail and, to date no archaeological significance have been recorded. Most of these erven are associated with rivers and pans.

3.15.5. LAND USE AND INFRASTRUCTURE

After an environmental assessment was done the following finding were made in respect to the current land uses:

(a). Traditional dwellings/huts/structures, in which wood and grass are important building materials, being second in abundance throughout the Municipal Area.

(b). The land claims submitted for area, which could seriously hamper development opportunities in the future.

(c). Erven within industrial areas, *e.g.* Petrusville and Vanderkloof, not being utilized and very small commercial and industrial land uses in, with the only industrial area situated in Petrusville.

(d). A lack of serviced erven in the low cost housing areas in Petrusville and great shortages in formal housing in all urban areas.

(e). A shortage in parks and open spaces and/or a lack in development of such areas where they exist.

(f). An overall, totally unsatisfactory situation regarding the provision of cemeteries, with some situated close to, or even inside wetlands and dry river/water courses. It is also unknown how many of these facilities exist and/or is registered as prescribed by the appropriate legislation.

(g). Insufficient provision of security services throughout the Municipal Area, especially in the rural areas.

(h). A generally poor provision and, where available, condition of recreational and educational facilities throughout the Municipal Area, especially in the rural areas.

(i). The generally poor condition of access and internal roads within the entire Municipal Area, with insufficient to no storm water drainage, leading to quick erosion of road surfaces and a general decay of the roads.

(j). Apart from a high frequency in road accidents, these road conditions also result in poor mobility of communities and poor living conditions in the rural areas because of the inaccessibility of rural communities and the impairment of their access to important services as well as service delivery.

(k). A lack in public transport in the rural areas of and very poor to inadequate transportation.

(l). The use of wood as energy/fuel source for cooking and heating in rural areas. It is almost 100% certain that the wood used for these purposes comes from the indigenous, and in some cases also protected vegetation, and that harvesting is not done in a sustainable way.

(m). The totally unacceptable refuse removal situation in the Municipal Area, with a large percentage of all households having their own refuse dumps and 8,91% having no refuse disposal facilities at all.

(n). The complete absence of emergency services such as a properly equipped and trained fire brigade.

The environmental issues identified Municipal Area and its three urban settlements during environmental assessment (Integrated Development Pan), as well as the related environmental legislative aspects and national and/or provincial departments administering the legislation, are listed in Table 3.24. Environmental issues identified during the Environmental Assessment.

Table 3.24. Environmental issues identified during the Environmental Assessment

ENVIRONMENTAL ASPECT/COMPONENT	ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUE	APPLICABLE LEGISLATION
LAND DEGRADATION	• Rainfall dependent crop cultivation. • Large areas overgrazed. • Large areas deforested • Land disturbed by mining not rehabilitated to best practice standards. • Sterilisation of soil under mine residue dump footprints.	• Conservation of Agricultural Resources Act (Act 43 of 1983). • National Forests Act (Act 84 of 1998). • Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act (Act 28 of 2002).
AIR POLLUTION	• Dust from gravel roads and agriculture • Veldt fires • Smog from burning of tyres, coal and food for fuel • Odours form Abattoirs	• Conservation of Agricultural Resources Act (Act 43 of 1983). • National Environmental Management Act (Act 107 of 1998).
WATER RESOURCES • Ephemeral Rivers	• Riparian vegetation severely disturbed (rural areas).	• Conservation of Agricultural Resources Act (Act 43 of 1983). • National Environmental Management Act (Act 107 of 1998). • National Water Act (36 of 1998). • World heritage convention Act (Act 49 of 1999).
	• Roads constructed close to, and within some riverbeds.	• Conservation of Agricultural Resources Act (Act 43 of 1983). • Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act (Act 28 of 2002). • National Environmental Management Act (Act 107 of 1998). • National Water Act (36 of 1998). • World heritage convention Act (Act 49 of 1999).
	• Cemeteries close to, to within riverbeds	• Development Facilitation Act (Act 67of 1995). • Environment Conservation Act (Act 73 of 1989). • National Water Act (36 of 1998).

ENVIRONMENTAL ASPECT/COMPONENT	ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUE	APPLICABLE LEGISLATION
		• National Heritage Resources Act (Act 25 of 1999). • World heritage convention Act (Act 49 of 1999).
• Wetlands	• Ephemeral pan condition: overgrazed to disturbed (rural areas and commonage).	• Conservation of Agricultural Resources Act (Act 43 of 1983). • National Environmental Management Act (Act 107 of 1998). • National Water Act (36 of 1998). • World heritage convention Act (Act 49 of 1999).
	• Roads constructed close to, and within some ephemeral pans.	• Conservation of Agricultural Resources Act (Act 43 of 1983). • Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act (Act 28 of 2002). • National Environmental Management Act (Act 107 of 1998). • National Water Act (36 of 1998). • World heritage convention Act (Act 49 of 1999).
	• Cemeteries close to, to within and ephemeral pans.	• Development Facilitation Act (Act 67of 1995). • Environment Conservation Act (Act 73 of 1989). • National Water Act (36 of 1998). • National Heritage Resources Act (Act 25 of 1999). • World heritage convention Act (Act 49 of 1999).
	• "R*iverbed crops*" irrigated from eyes/fountains	• Conservation of Agricultural Resources Act (Act 43 of 1983). • National Environmental Management Act (Act 107 of 1998). • National Water Act (36 of 1998). • World heritage convention Act (Act 49 of 1999).
WATER RESOURCES • Ground water	• Potential pollution risks: ♦ Ill-considered and poorly managed crop cultivation.	• Conservation of Agricultural Resources Act (Act 43 of 1983).

ENVIRONMENTAL ASPECT/COMPONENT	ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUE	APPLICABLE LEGISLATION
	♦ Toxin applications. ♦ Cemeteries. ♦ Refuse disposal erven. • Improperly functioning of sanitation facilities/ systems • Sterilisation of ground water resources and potential by mining activities.	• National Water Act (36 of 1998). • Development Facilitation Act (Act 67of 1995). • National Environmental Management Act (Act 107 of 1998). • National Water Act (36 of 1998). • Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act (Act 28 of 2002). • National Environmental Management Act (Act 107 of 1998). • National Water Act (36 of 1998).
VEGETATION	• Lack of conservation of environmental sensitive areas. • Unsustainable utilisation of natural resources • Uninhabitable spaces occupied by informal settlements. • Alien plants common in disturbed areas. • Increase in alien plant species. • Some farmers transport dead (arboricide sprayed) trees to cities for sale as braai wood. • Black Thorn (*Acacia mellifera*) encroachment: ▪ Increases in sales of medicinal plants ▪ Increases in sales of medicinal plants	• Conservation of Agricultural Resources Act (Act 43 of 1983). • National Environmental Management Act (Act 107 of 1998). • Nature & Environmental Conservation Ord, 19/74. • World Heritage Convention Act (Act 49 of 1999). • Conservation of Agricultural Resources Act (Act 43 of 1983). • Conservation of Agricultural Resources Act (Act 43 of 1983). • Development Facilitation Act (Act 67of 1995). • National Environmental Management Act (Act 107 of 1998). • National Forests Act (Act 84 of 1998). • Nature & Environmental Conservation Ord, 19/74. • World Heritage Convention Act (Act 49 of 1999). • Conservation of Agricultural Resources Act (Act 43 of 1983). • Environment Conservation Act (Act 73

ENVIRONMENTAL ASPECT/COMPONENT	ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUE	APPLICABLE LEGISLATION
		of 1989). • Nature & Environmental Conservation Ord, 19/74.
TERRESTRIAL INVERTEBRATES	Unique species of conservation importance:	• Nature & Environmental Conservation Ord, 19/74.
	• Red Data species: ♦ None • Protected species: All raptor species. • Animals used in traditional healing: ♦ Vulture ♦ Leguaan (Red Data) ♦ Hedgehog (potential Red Data) ♦ (?)Pangolin (Red Data) • Problem animals: ♦ Jackal ♦ Caracal Lynx ♦ Striped Polecat ♦ Falcon (protected) ♦ Owls (protected) ♦ Leguaan (Red Data) ♦ Leopard (Red Data) ♦ Snakes	• Nature & Environmental Conservation Ord, 19/74.
	• Other issues: ♦ Development *vs.* habitat destruction ♦ Poaching ♦ Genetic contamination of the African Wild Cat ♦ Power & telephone lines adjacent to and/or crossing watercourses, causing bird mortalities Unprotected farm dams causing raptor mortalities (drowning).	• Development Facilitation Act (Act 67of 1995). • Nature & Environmental Conservation Ord, 19/74.

ENVIRONMENTAL ASPECT/COMPONENT	ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUE	APPLICABLE LEGISLATION
ARCHAEOLOGY	A richness in archaeology of which less than 1% has been investigated.	• National Heritage Resources Act (Act 25 of 1999). • World Heritage Convention Act (Act 49 of 1999).
LAND USE AND INFRASTRUCTURE	• Shortages in formal housing and high abundance in traditional dwellings/ huts/structures, in which wood and grass are important, in the heavily deforested. • Shortage in parks and open spaces and/or a lack in development where they exist. • Poor provision and condition of recreational and educational facilities, especially in rural areas. • Poor condition of access and internal roads, with insufficient to no storm water drainage. • Dominance of pit latrines without ventilation, • Unacceptable refuse removal situation in the whole area. • Unsustainable utilisation of natural resources • Uninhabitable spaces occupied by informal settlements.	• Conservation of Agricultural Resources Act (Act 43 of 1983). • Development Facilitation Act (Act 67of 1995). • Environment Conservation Act (Act 73 of 1989). • Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act (Act 28 of 2002). • National Environmental Management Act (Act 107 of 1998). • National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act (Act 10 of 2004). • National Forests Act (Act 84 of 1998). • National Heritage Resources Act (Act 25 of 1999). • National Water Act (36 of 1998). • Nature & Environmental Conservation Ord, 19/74. • World Heritage Convention Act (Act 49 of 1999).

4. PRIORITIES, VISION & MISSION

4.1. IDENTIFIED ISSUES

4.1.1. PHYSICAL

- Dust pollution does occur in the region as a result of sparse vegetation and low variable rainfall.

4.1.2. DEMOGRAPHICS

- There is a reasonably low population growth rate in the rural areas.
- The younger age group which is the future labour force of the municipality is demanding services such as education, shelter, recreational facilities and employment.
- Thefts and other illegal activities are a result of many problems e.g. unemployment that are dictated by unpleasant economic conditions of the municipality.
- A review of the existing level of education by population indicates a clear shortage of skilled manpower in the municipality.
- The majority of the households in the district who live below the Minimum Living Level (MLL) of Poverty Datum Line (PDL) are really faced with financial hardships.

4.1.3. SOCIAL AND COMMUNITY FACILITIES

- Inadequate schools especially in the farms results in many young people having to travel long distances to areas where the schools exist.
- No post-secondary tertiary institution is available.
- Some of the health centers in the region are ill-equipped and understaffed.
- Insufficient health centers especial y in rural areas.
- Lack of aftercare facilities and support services to patients.
- Recreational facilities in the townships do not have basic services and infrastructure.
- The findings also revealed that recreational facilities in the historically disadvantaged communities or neighborhoods are poorly developed.
- Lack of privacy and overcrowding in homes are a result of housing backlog.
- The rising number of informal dwelling units in the municipality is also a result of housing backlog.

- The social dimension of the local municipalities is characterized by high and rising levels of poverty which is caused by:
  - Landlessness;
  - Unemployment;
  - Vulnerability (i.e. deprivation, insecurity, defenselessness and exposure to risk);
  - Lack of control over any resources;
  - Limited or no access at all to basic services e.g. water and shelter and
  - Lack of income opportunities.
- Some cemeteries are presently in a poor state.
- The ground surveys also revealed that quite a number of graves in some cemeteries have been vandalized.
- The existing number of libraries is inadequate and many of those what are presently operating are not very resourceful.

4.1.4. INFRASTRUCTURE AND PUBLIC UTILITIES

- Some households still rely on boreholes and natural sources as an alternative source of water to meet their water needs.
- Many water and sewerage reticulation facilities needed upgrading.
- More regular solid waste collection is required in all the municipal areas.
- The dumping of refuse by some households in their own dumping grounds presents a great risk to public health.
- Electricity supply within the district is not a major problem. However some few households (38%) are still using candles and paraffin as an alternative sources of power for meeting their power needs.
- The report of survey has also shown that there is need to urgently upgrade some of the existing electricity distribution networks as they are in a poor condition.
- Street lighting is problematic in some of the urban areas.
- Communication systems are well distributed in most of the municipal areas, however some of the systems especially those in the rural areas are in need of upgrading.
- Most of the residents who do not have telephones at their homes depend on public telephones which are being vandalized.
- Lacks of storm-water drains in most of the urban areas are not fully developed.
- Gravel and some tarred roads in the townships are in a poor condition and need to be upgraded.
- Inadequate pubic transportation system calls for a need to have an integrated regional transport plan.

- Pedestrian walkways are inadequate in all the urban areas.
- No cycle tracks in all the towns.

4.1.5. SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

- Unemployment is rife in all the local municipalities.
- The level of income is far below the Minimum Living Level (MLL) or Poverty Datum Line (PDL) for majority of the people hence there is a high number of people who are not able to pay for their municipal services.
- The rapid growth of informal settlements in many urban areas is a result of many social and economic problems such as landlessness and housing backlog.
- Increase of HIV infections amongst the youth.
- Alcohol and substance abuse.
- Street children.
- Communities need more police stations.
- Police visibility.
- Intensification of HIV/AIDS programmes in the region.
- Rise in teenage pregnancies.
- Current land ownership and land development patterns strongly reflect the political and economic conditions of the past era. Racially based land policies were a cause of insecurity, landlessness and poverty amongst black population and a cause of inefficient land administration and land use. Therefore land reform programmes that are to be implemented within the IDP framework must deal with the inequitable distribution of land that is still being experienced in the district.
- Limited or no land available to stimulate small and medium sized economic activities in the region.
- Very little of the land is owned by provincial and national governments, local authorities and parastatal organizations.
- Almost all the visible active/arable lands within the district are owned by the white population. This situation clearly indicates that there is a need for Local and District municipalities to be more proactive in the implementation of land reform programmes as outlined in the White Paper on Land Policy so as to open up land which is needed for stimulating the kind of economic growth that will ensure a better life for all. Furthermore, it is perhaps important for all local municipalities to also appraise all land reform programmes that are currently being implemented to see if they are in line with the objectives of the national land reform policy.

4.2. PRIORITISED NEEDS

The analysis of the status quo revealed that there are a wide range of prioritized needs in the municipal area. The needs that were identified and prioritized by the municipality in collaboration with the representatives forums are as follows:

- Solar plant : zone being identified
- Funded projects from MIG (Paving in Petrusville & Phillipstown
- Housing of Phillipstown & Van Der Kloof
- High Mass Light (All areas)
- Private Public Partnership (Van Der Kloof Resort)

4.3. SWOT ANALYSIS

During the IDP review process the following strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats were identified for the district in terms of its current development status and future potential. This is necessary as it forms the development strategies which will be adopted by the Council for the region. The following observations were made:

Focused process highlighting internal strength, challenges, vantage points, risks and limitations. This is not end but progressive move towards attainment of insight on institutional capacity and direction.	Planning tool to develop a highly effective strategic plan. Reach new levels of success. Gain a competitive advantage. Establish a well-defined vision for the future of your organization. Increase organization-wide accountability and productivity. Become proactive rather than reactive in dealing with change.
STRENTH	**WEAKNESSES**
• Good water resources • Good bulk infrastructure(water) • Basic sewerage infrastructure • Sewerage network • Land • Communication (News letter) • Health and Safety • Municipal Buildings Assets • Vanderkloof Holiday Resort • Vanderkloof dam (availability of good water resource) • Rolfontein game resort • Connecting Roads • Airfield Strip • High level commercial farming • Community participation (Ward	• Professionals (Lack of qualified employees) • Lack of Communication • Customer care • Lack of Retention of skilled labour • Control over municipal assets • Lack of supervision • Lack of law enforcement personnel (implementation of by-laws) • Lack Employee wellness programmes • Lack of Funding • Investment • Polices, Procedures and BY-

Committees) • Co-operation of Councilors • Council, Municipal Officials share same vision and mission • Commitment of personnel staff • Support of national, Provincial Local government District and other sectors, e.g. DBSA • Policies & By laws • Transparency	LAWS • Lack of economic opportunities • Poor payment culture • Lack of internal controls • Financial system not optimally utilised • Job descriptions not in place • Non compliance with legislation • Lack of resources at satellite offices • Lack of capacitated Officials (learners) • Websites • Unproductive Employees • Fire Hazards (Disaster management) • Discipline of Employees • Fleet (Shortage and ageing) • Ageing of the water networks • Pump units (water and sewerage) • Dumping site, upgrading • Ageing of the electrical network • Ageing and shortage of fleet and plant • Shortage of personnel • Bad state of roads and storm-water • Proper maintenance of existing infrastructure • Supervision measures of staff not in place
OPPORTUNITY	***THREATS***
• Youth Development Programmes • Job creation • Training of personnel • Vanderkloof Dam • Holiday resort (tourism opportunities) • Farming • Aunix Stone • Rolfontein • Warm water (Philipstown) • Water Festival • Clay (Petrusville) • Website of Mun. • Good infrastructure base • Job creation through projects	• Professional (Skilled manpower) • Incompetence of staff • Immigration (Foreigners, farm workers) • Lack of policies and by-laws • Competition (Gariep Dam) • Pakistaniens and Chinees • Untidy towns • Lack of Commonage Land • Communication • Land audits • Lack of funds • Unreliable no of indigents (for funding purposes) • Ageing infrastructure

• Training of communities through projects • Funding from sector departments • Finalisation of PPP which can lead to revenue base (resort) • Engagements with Ratepayers Association • Correcting of accounts •	Demarcation (Service delivery – Issue of ward 4) • Crime which leads to vandalism of structures/ municipal infrastructure • Municipal building (Offices is not conducive for disabled) • Injuries on duty • Lack of enough commonage • Inaccurate/faulty accounts • Non-cooperation by staff (meter reader division)

4.4. GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The development needs identified and prioritized in the previous chapter served as the basis for the formulation of development strategies for the Renosterberg Municipality. However, before formulating the strategies, we had to agree in the vision that will guide our strategies as a municipality, as well as a mission statement that would describe in clear terms what the municipality stands for. The goals and objectives for each identified key issue are discussed in Chapter 5.

4.5. VISION

Renosterberg Local Municipality pledge sustainable development, quality services, positive change and conducive environment for all

4.6. MISSION

To achieve our vision we provide:

- Optimum human and natural resource for effective affordable and sustainable service delivery
- A healthy and secure community
- A community friendly environment
- socio- economic development as catalysts for positive change
- Clear Political and Administrative interface.

4.7 CORPORATE CULTURE AND VALUES

In unity be an inspired entity committed uphold community aspirations and values enshrined in the Constitution of the Republic of South, thus commit to:

- Promotion of co-operative governance and Total Quality Management
- Democratic and accountable governance for sound management.
- Visionary Transparent, and entity guided by Batho Pele principles and codes of conduct for councilors and officials
- We commit ourselves to the codes of conduct for councilors and officials in the Municipal System Act and to the principles of Sound financial management.

5. DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES

The development priorities as identified in the previous section served as the primary input to the strategies phase that provided general direction to guide strategy formulation and decision making over the medium term (5 years).

Prior to proceeding with the ways and means of solving development-related problems, it was firstly necessary to establish common ground in respect of the desired future, resulting in a clear and shared vision statement for the local Municipality over the next twenty-five years.

With the shared vision firmly in place as foundation for development, it was possible to proceed with a more detailed step focusing on key issues which are the critical factors (internal and external) that may have an impact on a specific development issue and also specifies the causes for the current state of the development priorities.

With the stated concerns in mind, the key issues were transformed into specific medium term objectives which are statements of the desired outcome or benefits to be delivered within the next five years, aimed at realising the vision.

The next step was to create an understanding of the applicable national and provincial legislation and policies influencing development and local decision making. Consequently, a set of localised strategy guidelines was formulated for addressing issues with common interest in a co-ordinated manner throughout the entire district.

The localized strategy guidelines provided the general direction in ensuring that the development objectives could then be transformed into purposeful, action-orientated statements of intent or strategies. These strategies are the means of solving problems by considering available resources, suggesting alternative solutions and choices as well as maximizing opportunities. Two types of strategies are distinguished namely financial strategies and development related strategies.

Finally, after reaching consensus on all development strategies, several intended projects were identified for implementation.

5.1. PMS RENOSTERBERG STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES FOR 2012/13

- Development and review policies and by-laws as part of compliance to regulations, and ensure that at least 20% of the outstanding by-laws are submitted to the Provincial Legislature for Promulgation, Insurance Policy Insured
- To develop and install the website for communication and information sharing
- To ensure Performance Management and Reporting
- To effectively support internal political interfaces
- Better Human Resource Development
- Development and Implementation of the Skills Development Plan (WSP)
- Implementation of the Occupational Health and Safety Plan
- Implementation of Continuous risk assessment

- Ensure compilation of Integrated Development Plan
- Ensure proper implementation of the Land-use Management System
- Disaster Management to respond to the development of a well functional disaster management unit
- Ensure effective utilization and maintenance of public facilities, e.g Library services and Recreation facilities
- Ensure establishment of drivers licenses stations to maintain law and order, and be a vehicle which will also respond on revenue enhancement
- Assert management like Municipal Buildings, properties, etc
- Strengthen staff capacity and internal processes, e.g staff discipline, labour relation, mutually accountable to the communities and stakeholders.
- Ensure compliance to donor requirements and conditions of grants
- Avail financial information to civil society, networks and general public
- Proactively engage with planning processes at all stages and ensure timely, accurate financial reporting
- Play a pro-active role in the process of financial management at all levels
- To have an efficient and effective risk-based audit service LED strategy implementation which will ensure an LED sustainable initiative/project in all three towns
- Support BEE as part of economic development
- Promotion and facilitation of investment to the municipal area
- Tourism development and promotion
- To promote economic development and job creation
- Support BEE as part of economic development
- Distribution of electricity and maintenance
- Facilitate accelerated housing delivery
- Solid waste management
- Wastewater management, water services and sanitation Roads and storm-water
- MIG

5.2. OPERATION STRATEGIES

In this section the individual project proposals have to be harmonized in terms of contents, location and timing in order to arrive at consolidated and integrated programmes for the Renosterberg Municipality and for sector agencies or corporate service providers involved in provision of services within a municipality.

The major content of this section is (according to the Municipal Systems Act) an operational strategy which should include:

- ❑ Revised project proposals which serve as planning documents for project implementation or for future feasibility studies.
- ❑ Consolidated sectoral programmes or sector plans for each sector agency which are to be compiled from IDP sector-specific projects, from sector components of multi sectoral IDP projects and from other non-IDP related sectoral activities. They form the basis for sectoral business plans and budgets.
- ❑ One 5-year financial plan for the municipality which serves as a mid-term financial framework for managing municipal revenue collection and for expenditure planning. It includes capital and recurrent expenditure and serves as a crucial document for ensuring a close planning budgeting link.
- ❑ A 5-year capital investment programme which includes public investments from all funding sources. It helps to co-ordinate public investments from different sources in

terms of location and time and provides some orientation for (potential) funding agencies.

- A consolidated 5-year action programme which provides a phased overview of projects and annual output targets as a basis for monitoring of progress and for formulation of annual business plans.
- An integrated monitoring and performance management system which includes development as well as performance indicators. The system is based on the project related indicators, output targets and activity related milestones, It consolidates the information flow in a way to provide necessary information to the municipal management.
- An integrated spatial development framework which demonstrates compliance of the IDP with spatial principles and strategies and which serves as a basis for spatial coordination of activities and for land use management decisions.
- An integrated poverty reduction / gender equity programme which demonstrate compliance of the IDP with policy guidelines related to poverty and gender issues. It helps to achieve a conclusive set of measures directed towards alleviating poverty and gender inequalities and serves as a basis for poverty and gender specific monitoring.
- An integrated environmental programme which demonstrates compliance of the IDP with environmental policies, which helps to ensure a set of measures which is conclusive with regard to their environmental impact and which serves as a basis for environmental impact monitoring.
- An integrated local economic development (LED) programme which provides an overview on all measures which are meant to promote economic development and employment generation in the municipality, thereby contributing to a consistent and co-ordinated promotion programme which can help to achieve a significant impact.
- An integrated institutional programme which indicates by which management reforms and organisational arrangements the municipality wants to establish the institutional preparedness for an efficient implementation of the IDP.
- An integrated HIV/AIDS programme which shows all efforts to deal with the epidemic in context.
- A disaster Management Plan which in contrast to the various cross-cutting issues related “integrated plans” is not a compilation of aspects and components from various project plans, but a distinct plan on its own which indicates the preparedness of the municipality to cope with possible disaster scenarios.

It must be noted that Treasury and Auditor General developed the National integrated strategy which need to be adopted by all municipalities and work according to them. More effort will have to be put in furthering development, refinement, alignment and integration of sectoral strategies as reflected in the template.

An aspect that needs special attention is the 5-year financial plan. This would however only be possible after the other sectoral programmes have been refined, and especially the 5-year investment plan which will impact directly on the recurrent expenditure of the Renosterberg municipality.

6. PROJECTS

6.1. MUNICIPALITY'S DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

Derived from the identified development strategies and projects in the previous chapter, it was necessary to formulate sufficiently detailed project proposals in order to ensure an executive direction for the implementation of the projects. This phase therefore focused on the technical and financial decisions and formed the detailed project designs needed to ensure the link between planning and physical delivery of projects.

6.2. DETAILED PROJECT DESIGN

In order to ensure the smooth implementation of a project proposal, it is imperative to first check that such a project complies with the principles, objectives and strategies set earlier in the IDP process.

In order to accomplish this each project was numbered in a unique way so as to indicate which strategies and/or objectives it aims to achieve.

The different projects are therefore listed under the heading of its related development priority and numbered in accordance with the preferred objectives and strategies, as indicated below.

6.2.1. PROJECT DESIGN SHEET

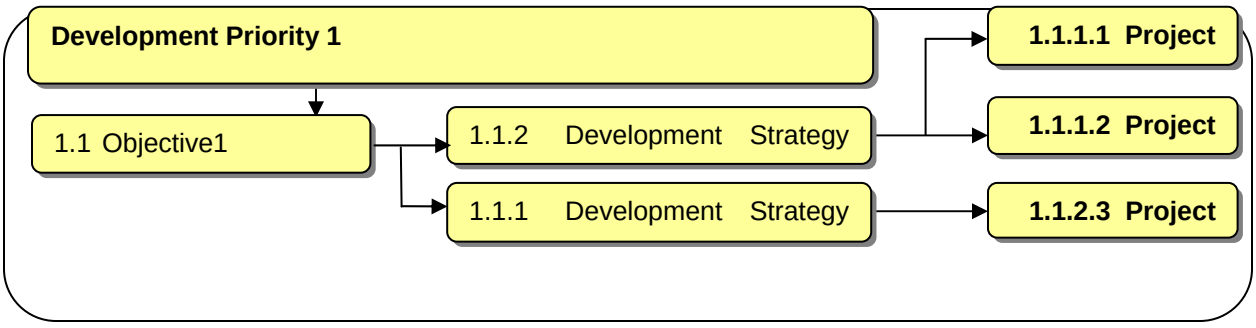
During the project design phase, it is important to design each project in accordance with a standard format to ensure uniformity and that everyone understands the output. In order to assist in the further implementation of the projects, a logical framework was created, detailing several target and activity indicators. These target and activity indicators are explained below and depicted on a one page document per project.

Project objective(s):	Describing the expected positive impact of the proposed project and providing focus and orientation to the project.	
Indicators:	Measurement units, which indicates a certain anticipated outcome of the project and useful criterion to measure the progress in the achievement of the objectives too.	
Outputs:	Also described as the deliverables, it acts as a tool for implementation management and accountability. Other than Indicators, the outputs relate to the physical and tangible outcome of the project.	
Target groups:	Targets/target groups and merely quantification of outputs, which indicates how much will be delivered within a certain period of time and to whom.	
Locations:	Indication of the physical size and exact location of the proposed project. The priority status of different locations is also indicated.	
Activities:	Simultaneous and chronological steps to be taken to make sure that the output can be provided. Activities' descriptions are limited to major activities or phases to be detailed further during implementation.	
Timeframes:	Emphasis is put on milestones that need to be accomplished by a specific time to implement the project. This information will enable the compilation of a GANTT chart during implementation of the project.	
Cost and budgets:	Ensuring a close planning-budgeting link to adjust outputs and objectives to existing financial sources.	
Project prioritisation:	In order to optimize the expenditure of resources within a local government area, it is necessary to priorities the listed projects in order of importance according to a set of criteria.	
	Living quality	Projects are assessed in terms of their impact on the living standards of the community to determine if the desired outcome will address a life threatening situation (more important), address basic needs, improve living standards or simply be convenient to the community (less important).

	Relevance to core issues	Since all the projects are derived from a set of underlying causes (core issues), they are evaluated against the number of core issues that will be addressed when implemented.
	Economic value	The impact that projects will have on the economy is a key determining factor in ensuring sustainable growth and the improvement of the quality of lives of residents. It is therefore important to determine if a specific project will generate an income, create jobs or pave the way to secure future investments. Projects are prioritized in terms of the number of economic benefits they will address.
	Dependency ratio	Due to the integrated approach, most of the projects relate to specific sectors (i.e. the economy) and are therefore interrelated in some way or another. Some projects will therefore have the ability to unlock a series of other projects, when implemented (enabling projects), whilst others will be strongly dependent on a predecessor.
	Probability of achievement	Due to the limited financial resources available for projects, it is important to ensure that projects are realistic and achievable. Projects are therefore subjectively evaluated against two sets of criteria, namely project viability and the availability of financial resources.

As already indicated, each project has been designed in accordance with the above criteria and is depicted on a separate page per project, on the following pages.

Figure 6.1. Project Design Process



6.3. MUNICIPAL PROJECT LIST

PROECT NAME	AMOUNT	LOCATION	NUMBER	FUNDER	STATUS
Develoment of sites and building of subsides housing	R15,557,000 00	Phillipstown	331	COGHSTA	In progress
Develoment of sites and building of subsides housing	R2,350,000 00	keurtjieskloof	50	COGHSTA	In progress
Construction of the roads (EPWP)	R3,700,000,00	Petrusville and phillipstown		DPW	In progress
Description	Priority	Location	Number	Funds Available	Status
Upgrading of gravel streets	R4,208,200,00	phillipvale		MIG	In progress
Upgrading of sports grounds	R3,100,000,00	phillipstown		MIG	In progress
Upgrading of the water network	R7,900,000 00	vanderkloof		DWA	In progress

6.4. PIXLEY KA SEME PROJECT LIST

Description	Amount	Location	Number	Funder	Funds Available	Status
Infrastructure						
Water						
Upgrading of water treatment plant		Vanderkloof		DWA	No	Partially Completed
Other Infrastructure						
Public Transport development of taxi rank	R 2,500,000.00	Petrusville		DOPW	No	Not registered
Development of new erven	R 94,000.00	Vanderkloof Kleutjiekloof Phillipstown			No	in progress
Upgrading of streets	R 280,000.00	All towns			No	Not yet started
Upgrading of access road	R 4,208,200.00	Phillipstown		MIG	Yes	in progress
Upgrading of sports complex	R 5,000,000.00	Philipstown/ Keurtjiekloof		Sport, Arts and Culture	Yes	In Progress
LED						
Upgrading of clinics	R 50,000.00	Vanderkloof			No	not started
Development of parks and open spaces	R 3,500,000.00	All towns			No	not started
Lightning of sports grounds	R 100,000.00	Phillipstown			No	not started
Tourism						
Upgrading of Vanderkloof resort	R 10,721,478.00	Vanderkloof			Yes	In progress
Upgrading of Rolfontein reserve	R 25,000,000.00	Vanderkloof			Yes	In progress

6.5. IDP PRIORITY PROJECTS FOR 2012/13

- Solar plant : zone being identified
- Funded projects from MIG (Paving in Petrusville & Phillipstown
- Housing of Phillipstown & Van Der Kloof
- High Mass Light (All areas)
- Private Public Partnership (Van Der Kloof Resort)

7 ALIGNMENT

7.1. NORTHERN CAPE GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY

The PGDS is a strategic and integrated provincial development plan providing direction and scope for province-wide development programmes and projects within the context of a long term perspective and taking into consideration the resources and constraints. The PGDS provides a spatially referenced framework for both public and private sector investment, indicating areas of opportunities and developmental priorities and enabling intergovernmental alignment. It guides the activities of all agencies and role-players by linking and deepening the application of the NSDP and of the MTSF in areas of shared impact.

The Northern Cape Provincial Growth and Development Strategy (NCPGDS) evolved after an extensive consultative process with all spheres of government, organized labour, all formations of organized business and civil society. This process culminated in a stakeholder summit that was held on the 27 and 28 October 2004. This was, thereafter, followed with the adoption of the strategy in mid-January 2005 by the Executive Council. The PGDS was publicly launched at the end of January 2005.

The strategy realizes the hope of sustainable and integrated development that seeks to promote economic growth and social development, improve the quality of life of all its citizens, improve the institutional efficiency of government, attain regional integration and enhance innovation. The PGDS is a further elaboration of an adopted policy framework that attempts to provide a clear vision for growth and development. The strategy identifies both opportunities and challenges and provides for strategic interventions in dealing with them.

The PGDS identifies the comparative advantages and opportunities that emanate from an analysis of the mining, agriculture, manufacturing, fishing and mariculture, and tourism sectors that can turn the economy of the province around. The industrial value chain becomes the catalyst towards building local economies in these competitive sectors. This approach forms the basis of ensuring that the resources of the province are geared towards having the greatest impact for meaningful local economic growth and development – bridging the divide between the first and second economies.

The PGDS also focuses on issues around social development and has developed targets and strategies that that address the challenges that are faced in health, education, housing, water, sanitation, electricity, crime reduction and

social services to name but a few. It further provides for interventions that promote human and capital development.

The PGDS asserts that it is only through the proper institutional arrangements, and, in particular, strong partnerships among all stakeholders in development that the province can realize its vision of effectively reducing poverty. The development targets as espoused in the PGDS and the realisation of the potential of the province will be achieved through the collaboration of all stakeholders.

And finally, the PGDS makes adequate provisions for the incorporation of all the national planning instruments, including the National Spatial Development Perspective and the Medium Term Strategic Framework, inter alia, as well as the District and Local Municipal IDP's with the provincial development imperatives.

7.2. PIXLEY KA SEME DISTRICT GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY

In 2006, the District and Local Municipalities compiled their District Growth and Development Strategy (DGDS). The strategy is a living document that should help the district achieves its development goals which are;

- To stimulate economic development
- To develop and enhance infrastructure for economic growth and social development
- To reduce poverty through human and social development
- To ensure a safe and secure environment for all people of the district and
- To promote effective and efficient governance and administration

The strategy covers 6 sectors that are critical for unlocking the economic potential within the district. These sectors are:

- Agriculture and agro-processing
- Mining and mineral processing
- Tourism
- Manufacturing
- Wholesale and retail; and
- Local economic development

The following basic guiding principles, taken together as a whole structure the philosophy that underpins the District Growth and Development Strategy:

- An Integrated developmental approach that brings together the strategies and programmes of the three spheres government for sustainable growth and development
- The utilization of resources – human, financial and natural – that ensures that the capacity and efficiency are enhanced in order to met the challenges of growth and development
- Facilitating growth and development through effective partnerships between the state, private sector, organized labour and civil society and to meet the socio-economic challenges confronting the district
- Ensuring transparency and accountability in shaping the future of the Pixley ka Seme District through participatory democracy and good governance
- Contributing to national and international commitments such as the WSSD, the Millennium Development Goals and the objectives of the RDP.
- The specific and complementary role that each sphere of government and each sector of society has to play in ensuring socio-economic development and transformation
- The Constitutional obligation to provide for the rights and needs of all citizens of the district
- Striving at all times to advance the needs of the historically disadvantaged, including all vulnerable groups, whilst ensuring at the same time that all persons are treated equitably
- The promotion of spatially coherent district and local economic development and improved service delivery systems

In order to position the entire district, the District Council will be adopting the strategy to make it a legal document that will guide development in the region.

7.3. MEDIUM TERM STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK

The Medium Term Strategic Framework is a reflection of government's assessment of, and perspective on, key developmental challenges at a particular point in time, as well as a statement of intent - with strategic objectives and targets - as to the way it envisages addressing the challenges over the medium term, that is, five years. It serves as a backdrop to guide planning and budgeting across the three spheres of government.

Government is currently implementing the electoral mandate based on the core objectives of increasing employment and reducing poverty. This mandate is premised on a people's contract that defines the strategic objectives and targets for a five year period.

The MTSF also takes into account the fact that global and domestic conditions may change over time. Although it is recognized that there are many things

government does and should continue to do, it should also define a new trajectory of growth and development, identify the key things to attain it and make strategic choices in expending effort and allocating resources. Arising out of this, the logical path of development can be summarized as follows:

The central intervention that is required is to grow the economy

- ❑ State intervention in promoting the involvement of the marginalized in economic activity, including sustainable livelihoods
- ❑ Welfare grants should be seen as a temporary intervention which should diminish at the same rate that economic interventions succeed
- ❑ The performance of the state, the campaign against crime and international relations should improve mainly to promote economic growth and social inclusion.

The strategic priorities that have been identified include economic and fiscal policy trade-offs, increasing the rate of investment, both private sector and public sector investment, facilitating economic activity within the second economy (the Expanded Public Works programme, development of small and micro-enterprises, direct facilitation of job creation, skills development and work experience and land reform and agricultural support programmes), preserving and developing human resources for and through economic growth.

The central tenet of the MTSF recognizes that government has to pursue higher economic growth through all its programmes, while using the space that higher growth affords to put the country on a higher development trajectory which ensures all-round improvement in the quality of peoples lives.

7.4. NATIONAL SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT PERSPECTIVE

7.4.1. NATIONAL SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT VISION

Government's National Spatial Development vision can be described as follows:

"South Africa will become a nation in which investment in infrastructure and development programmes support government's growth and development objectives"

- ❑ by fostering development on the basis of local potential;
- ❑ by focusing economic growth and employment creation in areas where this is most effective and sustainable;
- ❑ by supporting restructuring where feasible to ensure greater competitiveness;

- by ensuring that development institutions are able to provide basic needs throughout the country.

7.4.2. NORMATIVE PRINCIPLES

The NSDP proposes the following normative principles to be used as a guide by all spheres of government when making decisions on infrastructure investment and development spending:

(a) Government spending on fixed investment, beyond the constitutional obligations to provide basic services to all citizens, should be focused on localities of economic growth and/or potential for sustainable economic development in order to attract private sector investment, stimulate sustainable economic activities and/or create long-term employment opportunities. In these areas government's objective of both promoting economic growth and alleviating poverty will best be achieved.

(b) In localities where there are both high levels of poverty and development potential, this could include fixed capital investment beyond basic services to exploit the potential of those localities.

In localities with low development potential, government spending beyond basic services should focus on social investment, such as human resource development, labour market intelligence and social transfers, so as to give people in these areas better information and opportunities. This will enable people to become more mobile and migrate, if they choose to, to localities that are more likely to provide sustainable employment or other economic opportunities. The further concentration of people in need in areas of low potential should therefore not be encouraged.

7.4.3. DEVELOPMENT POTENTIAL

NSDP Categories of Development Potential

Categories of development potential proposed by the NSDP are:

(a) Innovation and experimentation;

(b) Production – high value, differentiated goods (not strongly dependent on labour costs);

(c) Production – labour intensive, mass-produced goods (more dependent on labour costs and/or natural resource exploitation);

(d) Public services and administration;

(e) Retail and services;

(f) Tourism.

Based on the above development potential towns are classified as having a high combined development potential, above average combined development potential, below average combined development potential and limited combined development potential.

7.4.4. COMBINED DEVELOPMENT NEEDS

The NCPGDS (2006) categorises the Northern Cape towns in terms of development need. The developmental needs of the Northern Cape towns are based on the following indicators:

- Number of disabled people per locality;
- The percentage of people without schooling or with limited schooling per locality;
- The percentage of people who are unemployed;
- Number of households residing in informal dwellings (whether in a backyard or on a surveyed and serviced or un-surveyed and un-serviced site);
- Number of people without access to adequate sanitation (current access in terms of an unventilated pit latrine, bucket or none);
- Number of people without access to water within 200m from their stand;
- Number of people with an income below R3 500 per month.

7.4.5. COMBINED DEVELOPMENT POTENTIAL AND DEVELOPMENT NEED

The NCPGDS (2006) rates the towns in terms of its respective Combined Development Potential and Development Needs. Towns are thus allocated a high rating, above average rating, below average rating and low rating.

Based on the above development potential and development needs the following areas have been identified within the area:

(1) Innovation and experimentation areas;

(2) Areas of high value differentiated goods;

(3) Areas of labour intensive mass produced goods;

(4) Areas for public services and administration;

(5) Areas for retail and private services;

(6) Areas for tourism potential.

7.4.6. FIXED CAPITAL/ INFRASTRUCTURE INVESTMENT AND SOCIAL INVESTMENT BEYOND BASIC SERVICES BY GOVERNMENT

The above normative principles (section 2) proposed by the NSDP to be used as a guide by all spheres of government when making decisions on infrastructure investment and social investment beyond basic services. The assumption underlying the NSDP approach is that localities that have exhibited past activities in a particular category are more likely to have the potential to continue doing so in future.

Future economic growth should primarily be explored in those areas with a medium to high resource base and high human need where there may be economic potential to be exploited. Economic activity should be encouraged and supported by infrastructure investment where there is already a medium to high level of economic activity and where (natural or human) resource potential is medium to high.

In the above regard, 3 types of resource potential can be distinguished:

(a) Natural resource potential can be divided into agricultural potential, environmental sensitivity and the availability of water.

(b) Human resource potential can be divided into level of skills and human density.

(c) Infrastructure resource potential refers to existing and proposed road and rail infrastructure and the main electricity grid.

(d) Human need refers to the spread of poverty and the size of the poverty gap.

Specific value statement of the Northern Cape Provincial Government has relevance:

“building a prosperous, sustainable growing provincial economy to reduce poverty and improve social development (NCPGDS 2006).”

8 INTEGRATION

8.1 INTRODUCTION

During this phase of the IDP, true meaning is given to the process of integrated development planning. With the designed projects for implementation in mind, the integration phase aims to align these different project proposals firstly with specific deliverables from the IDP and secondly with certain legal requirements.

More specifically, the projects have to be aligned with the agreed objectives and strategies to ensure transparency as well as with the available financial and institutional resources to ensure implementation. Furthermore, the projects also need to be aligned with national and provincial legal requirements to ensure uniformity and compatibility with government strategies and programmes. Instead of arriving at a simplified "to do" list for the next five years, the aim is to formulate a set of consolidated and integrated programmes for implementation, specifically focusing on contents, location, timing and responsibilities of key activities.

The integration requirements are divided into three broad categories namely:

- Integrated sector programmes;
- Internal planning programmes; and
- External policy guideline requirements.

8.2 INTEGRATED SECTOR PROGRAMMES

Integrated sector programmes forms the basis for preparing budgets and future sectoral business plans. There are currently three sectors that require special sector plans, as indicated below, the outputs of which are not applicable to the Local Municipality at present. Consequently, the following three special sector plans do not form part of the IDP:

- Water Services Development Plan ("WSDP");
- Integrated Transport Plan ("ITP"); and
- Integrated Waste Management Plan ("IWMP").

From the project planning and design sheets it was possible to compile a list of sector specific projects from the multi-sectoral IDP projects. The sectoral programmes are indicated overleaf and relate to projects representing both sector components as well as the following sector departments within the Municipality:

- Municipal Manager
- Technical services
- Housing and Land Affairs
- Human Resources and Administration
- Financial Services
- Economic Development Task Team

It is important to note that these programmes do not only make provision for IDP related projects but also other project costs and activities in order to create a comprehensive picture for budgeting purposes. Summary of the sectoral plans and programmes are included in this chapter.

8.3 INTERNAL PLANNING PROGRAMMES

In order to set up close links between planning and budgeting as well as between planning and implementation, a number of internal planning programmes are required. These plans, however, do not only serve as a framework for managing finances, but it also sets the groundwork for regular management information in respect of monitoring progress and performance. Finally, it also demonstrates compliance of the IDP with spatial principles and strategies and which serves as a basis for spatial co-ordination of activities and for land use management decisions.

The status and annexure numbers of the relevant internal planning programmes is indicated in the table below.

Table 8.1: Current status of internal planning programmes

5 Year internal Planning Programmes	Current Status	Completion / Revision Date
5 year Financial Plan		
5 year Capital Investment Programme		
5 year Action Programme		
5 year Institutional Programme		
Monitoring & Performance Management System ("PMS")	Under review	2012/2013
Spatial Development Framework	Complete on District Level	Under way completed by 2012
Disaster Management Plan	Complete on District Level	2007

8.4 EXTERNAL POLICY GUIDELINE REQUIREMENTS

In order to complete the integration phase of the IDP, it is necessary to check consistency with policy guidelines of certain cross-cutting dimensions. This requires the formulation of several programmes which assess the effect or impact of project proposals in relation to poverty reduction and gender equity, environmental practices, economic development and employment generation as well as the prevention and spreading of HIV / AIDS.

The status and annexure numbers of the relevant external policy and guideline programmes is indicated in the table below.

Table 8.2: Current status of external policy guideline programmes

External Policy Guideline Requirements	Current Status	Completion / Revision Date
Poverty Reduction / Gender Equity Programme	Complete on District Level	2006
Integrated LED Programme	Complete	2007
Environmental Programme	Complete on District Level	2007
HIV / AIDS Programme	Draft	

8.5 MANDATE POWERS AND FUNCTIONS

8.5.1. MANDATE

The constitution assigns the developmental mandate to local government. This implies that all municipalities must strive to achieve the goals of local government within its financial and institutional capacity, namely:

- To promote democratic and accountable government for local communities
- To ensure the provision of services to communities in a sustainable manner
- To promote social and economic development
- To promote a safe and healthy environment
- To encourage the involvement of communities and community organizations in the matter of local government.

It further requires municipalities to structure and manage their administration and budgeting and planning process to give priority to the basic needs of the community and to promote the social and economic development of the community whilst participating in national and provincial development programmes.

8.5.2. POWERS AND FUNCTIONS

The Local Government Municipal Structures Act (Act 117 of 1998) sets out the basis for the establishment of new municipalities. This legislation divides municipalities into the following categories: Category A is metro councils; Category B is local councils and Category C is District Municipalities. The Act also defines the institutional and political systems of municipalities and determines the division of powers and functions between the categories.

According to Chapter 5 (Section 83 (1)) of the Act, a local municipality (Category B) has the functions and powers assigned to it in terms of Sections 156 and 229 of the Constitution. Section 156 deals with the powers and functions of municipalities, while Section 229 deals with fiscal powers and functions.

The division of functions and powers between district and local municipalities are described in Section 84 of the Act and the adjustment of division of functions and powers between district and local municipalities by the Provincial MEC for local government is described in Section 85 of the Act.

The passing of by-laws is one of the tasks of municipalities. The Local Government Municipal Structures Act (Act 17 of 1998) directs that after amalgamation, all existing by-laws had to be reviewed and rationalized. An analysis of the status quo of Northern Cape local governance found that in the year after amalgamation, the most common by-law passed was credit control by-law. (DH&LG, 2002)

The Water Services Act (Act 108 of 1997) transfers the responsibility for the provision and management of existing water supply and sanitation from national to local government. The two key areas of responsibility in terms of water services provision are the governance functions and the provision functions. Governance functions are legally the responsibility of the Water Services Authority (WSA) and include the planning and regulatory functions, as well as ensuring water services provision, which includes monitoring, finances, governance, contracts, and reporting. According to the Constitution and the Water Services Act, local government is responsible for ensuring water services provision to its constituency.

Local authorities may be constituted as Water Services Authorities, and would have the role of selecting and appointing a Water Services Provider (WSP) for their area. The WSA may however not delegate the authority and responsibility for providing services of adequate standard to all residents within their areas of jurisdiction. In some cases a WSA can simultaneously be the WSP.

In general, the Minister of Provincial and Local Government had authority to assign certain functions to local and district municipalities. According to Provincial Gazette of June 2003, the local and district municipalities have been authorized to perform the following functions:

Table 8.3: Powers and Functions

SECTION	POWERS AND FUNCTIONS	DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY	LOCAL MUNICIPALITY
84(1)(a) and 84 (3)	• Integrated Development Planning for the district municipality as a whole including a framework for integrated development plans for the local municipalities, taking into account the integrated development plans of those municipalities.	Yes	Yes
84(1)(b)	• Bulk supply of water that affects the significant proportion of municipalities in the district.	Yes	No
	• Bulk supply of electricity that affects the significant proportion of municipalities in the district.	Yes	No
84(1)(c) and 84(3)	• Bulk sewerage purification works and main sewerage disposal that affects a significant proportion of the district.	Yes	No
84(1)(d) and 84(3)	• Solid waste disposal sites serving the area of the district municipality as a whole.	Yes	Yes
84(1)(e) and 84(3)	• Municipal roads which form part of the road transport system for the area of the district municipality as a whole.	No	Yes
84(1)(f) and 84(3)	• Regulation of passenger transport services.	Yes	No
	• Municipal airport serving the area of the district municipality as a whole.	Yes	Yes
84(1)(g) and 84(3)	• Municipal health service serving the area of the district municipality as a whole.	Yes	Yes
84(1)(h) and 84(3)	• Promotion of local tourism for serving the area of the district municipality as a whole.	Yes	No
	• Fire fighting services serving the area of the district municipality as a whole.	Yes	Yes
84(1)(i) and 84(3)	• Municipal public works relating to any of the above function or any other function assigned to the district municipality.	Yes	NA

SECTION	POWERS AND FUNCTIONS	DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY	LOCAL MUNICIPALITY
84(1)(m) and 84(3)	• Establishment of conduct and control of cemeteries and crematoriums serving the district as a whole.	Yes	Yes
84(1)(j) and 84(3)	• The receipt, allocation and if applicable the distribution of grants made to the district municipality.	Yes	NA
84(1)(n) and 84(3)	• The imposition and collection of taxes, levies and duties as related to the above functions or as may be assigned to the district municipality in terms of national legislation.	Yes	No
84(1)(k) and 84(3)	• Establishment, conduct and control of fresh produce markets and abattoirs servicing the area of the district municipality as a whole.	Yes	Yes
84(1)(o)	• Powers and functions assigned to municipality in terms of Section 156 and 229 of the constitution i.e Administration, Composition of by laws.	Yes	Yes
84(1)(p)			

8.5.3. COMMITTEES

8.5.3.1. Council Committees

Council Committees provide the opportunity for councilors to be more involved in the active governance of the municipality.

8.5.3.2. Ward Committees

As noted earlier, the Constitution requires of Local Government to provide democratic and accountable government, to ensure sustainable service provision, to promote social and economic development, and to encourage community involvement in its affairs. Further more the White Paper on Local Government (1998) defines Developmental Local Government as "local government committed to working with citizens and groups within the community to find sustainable ways to meet their social, economic and material needs to improve the quality of their lives."

The primary objective for the establishment of ward committees is to enhance participatory democracy in local government. The Local Government Municipal Structures Act (Act 117 of 1998) makes provision for the establishment of wards determined by the Demarcation Board in metropolitan and Category B municipalities. Ward Councilors are elected in terms of the Municipal Electoral Act to represent each of the wards within a municipality. A Ward Committee is established consisting of a Ward Councilors as the Chairperson, and not more than 10 other persons. The Ward Committee members must represent a diversity of interests in the ward with an equitable representation of women. No remuneration is to be paid to Ward Committee members.

The functions and powers of ward Committees are limited to making recommendations to the Ward Councilors, the metro or local council, the Executive Committee and/or the Executive Mayor. However a Municipal Council may delegate appropriate powers to maximize administrative and operational efficiency and may instruct committees to perform any of council's functions and powers in terms of Chapter 5 of the MSA as amended. The Municipal Council may also make administrative arrangements to enable Ward committees to perform their functions and powers.

In District Management Areas where local municipalities are not viable, the District Municipality has all the municipal functions and powers. The legislation does not make provision for the establishment of Ward Committees in District Management Areas.

The principles of developmental local government are further expanded upon in the Municipal Systems Act (Act 32 of 2000) and strongly endorse the purpose and functions of Ward Committees, allowing for representative government to be complemented with a system of participatory government. The municipality is to encourage and create the conditions and enable the local community to participate in its affairs. Members of the local community have the right to contribute to the decision-making processes of the municipality, and the duty to observe the mechanisms, processes and procedures of the municipality.

Ward Committees have been established in all Pixley category B municipalities, but some of these ward committees are not functioning due to the following reasons:

- No proper training has been provided
- Many municipalities do not provide resources such as transport, human resources and facilities
- There are no monitoring mechanisms

Municipalities are obliged to develop a system of delegation of powers as outlined in both the Local Government Municipal Structures Act (1998) and the Municipal Systems Act (2000). In compliance with this provision the District Municipality has developed and adopted its system of delegation of powers.

8.6 SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK (PIXLEY KA SEME)

8.6.1. PETRUSVILLE

The main spatial and/or land issues influencing the future spatial patterns and development of the town include:

- Petrusville is identified as an Urban Centre and should not only be further developed as administrative centre, but should also be promoted through the implementation of urban rehabilitation programmes to stimulate economic growth;
- Petrusville's water resource challenges are covered through the pipeline from Vanderkloof;
- Lack of recreational facilities and infrastructure;
- Gravel and some tarred roads in the townships are in a poor condition and need to be upgraded;
- Inadequate public transportation system;
- Provision of sites for businesses, social services and open space areas;
- Formalization of land and the securing of tenure;
- Lack of capacity at local municipal level; and
- Sustainable management of land.

Tourism (Existing Activities and Attractions:)

- DR Church Museum houses a horse drawn, hooded cart and century old clothing;
- Hunting;
- Pillar fountain erected in honor King Edward VII;
- Trenches. Stone defences from the Anglo-Boer war can still be found in the koppies;
- San Rock Art. viewed on the farm Kraaibosch.

8.6.1.2. Proposed Development Projects/Initiatives

WATER AND SANITATION

In providing water to Petrusville the Pixley ka Seme feasibility study investigates the following alternatives:

- Additional boreholes in the Petrusville area
- Pipeline from Vanderkloof Dam to Petrusville

HOUSING

- Renosterberg needs an additional 16ha of land for new housing (±5ha for Petrusville).

8.6.2. PHILIPSTOWN

The main spatial and/or land issues influencing the future spatial patterns and development of the town include:

- Philipstown is identified as a Urban Satellite town and that growth in this town should be properly managed through efficient spatial planning that can lead to the stimulation of economic growth;
- Philipstown is experiencing water resource challenges especially during the summer months;
- Lack of recreational facilities and infrastructure;
- Densification, redevelopment or infill planning of residential areas;
- The shortage of especially lower income housing units;
- Gravel and some tarred roads in the townships are in a poor condition and need to be upgraded;
- Inadequate public transportation system;
- Provision of sites for businesses, social services and open space areas;
- Formalization of land and the securing of tenure;
- Lack of capacity at local municipal level; and
- Sustainable management of land.

TOURISM (EXISTING ACTIVITIES AND ATTRACTIONS:)

- Hunting;
- Khoisan Rock Engravings at Kareepoort, Olievenfontein, Rooipoort, Somerlus and Waschbank.
- National Monuments. The old prison museum, the magistrate's court, the Reformed Church and Teichhouse.

8.6.2.2. Proposed Development Projects/Initiatives

SANITATION AND WATER

In providing water to Philipstown the Pixley ka Seme feasibility study investigates the following alternatives[1]:

- Additional boreholes in the Philipstown area
- Pipeline from Vanderkloof Dam to Petrusville, Philipstown, De Aar, providing for the extension to Britstown and Vosburg
- Pipeline from Vanderkloof Dam to provide water to Petrusville, Philipstown, De Aar, Britstown and providing for an extension to Vosburg

HOUSING

- Renosterberg needs an additional 16ha of land for new housing (±5ha for Philipstown).

8.6.3. VANDERKLOOF

The main spatial and/or land issues influencing the future spatial patterns and development of the town include:

- Vanderkloof is identified as a Urban Satellite town and that growth in this town should be properly managed through efficient spatial planning that can lead to the stimulation of economic growth;
- Vanderkloof dam is a flourishing holiday resort;
- Rolfontein Nature reserve as a tourism attraction;
- The shortage of especially lower income housing units;
- Inadequate public transportation system;
- Provision of sites for businesses, social services and open space areas;
- Lack of capacity at local municipal level; and
- Sustainable management of land.

TOURISM (EXISTING ACTIVITIES AND ATTRACTIONS:)

- Damhuisie information centre. One of the original construction worker houses with exhibitions on the dam, nature conservation, ESKOM, Vanderkloof Holiday Resort and the town;
- ESKOM Hydroelectric Power Station. One of only two Hydro power stations in SA that generates electricity into the ESKOM network. The station is situated within the dam wall and can be visited by appointment;
- Hunting;
- Nature conservation museum;
- Rolfontein nature reserve;
- Vanderkloof dam tours;
- Water sports.

HOUSING

- Renosterberg needs an additional 16ha of land for new housing (±6ha for Vanderkloof).

8.6.4. KEY SPATIAL ISSUES IN THE DISTRICT

From the above spatial overview and identified local spatial issues, the following key regional spatial issues were identified as the basis to be address by the spatial development framework.

Access to land

The issue of access to land relates both to the local authorities as well as individuals and groups. As far as individuals and groups are concerned, the burning issues are access to residential land in urban areas and to agricultural land for emerging farmers.

Land development

Land Development relates to the availability, preparation and funding of certain key land uses such as sites for housing developments, land for needed social amenities and economic activities. The key issues requiring attention in this regard include: the generation of proper information of projected land development needs, funding, co-operation and local capacity to evaluate development applications.

Spatial integration

Spatial integration has to focus on both a macro and a micro level. On a macro level there is a need for a more focused development at key nodal points to develop the region strategically within current resource constraints. On a micro level, most town areas are still geographically segregated and direct intervention within former buffer strip areas will be required to integrate communities.

Sustainable land management

The long-term sustainability of all land development practices will be the key factor in the environmental and economic future of this predominantly agricultural region. Specific attention will have to be given to the building of capacity amongst especially emerging land users and the provision of a management framework to all land users within the district.

Proper distribution network

The vast distances between the various towns in the district make all communities dependent on the regional distribution roads for social as well as economic functioning. Most of these roads are however in a state of disrepair and especially the routes falling within the corridor areas will have to be upgraded and maintained as a matter of urgency.

Land conservation

Various areas along the eastern border of the district, adjacent to the Orange River as well as the surrounding regional dam (Vanderkloof Dams) are well suited for tourism and agricultural development alike. These areas are however sensitive to over utilization and pollution and will have to be protected and conserved to ensure long-term benefits thereof.

Water resource challenges

One of the major challenges facing government is to promote economic growth and job creation, while at the same time providing for social development as a means to addressing the needs of the poor. Economic development requires sustainable bulk water supply. In the municipal area several communities are experiencing water problems. Most of these towns rely on groundwater.

8.7 WATER SERVICE DEVELOPMENT

The main outputs of the framework and the methodology used are detailed in the table below.

Outputs	Methodology
Part 1 – Status Quo	
Water services information documented per municipality. The status quo of water service which will be reported will contain the following topics: ▪ Customer ▪ Level of service to households ▪ Infrastructure ▪ Environment ▪ Institutional ▪ Finance ▪ Health & hygiene ▪ Policy context in which services and/or programmes are delivered	▪ Desktop study of secondary data ▪ Preparation of mapping GIS ▪ Review policy pertaining to the water services at municipal level
Part 2 – Verifying the status quo	
Because water services data is dynamic, the data is continuously being updated. In addition there is data that is outstanding During this phase the outstanding data must be completed and information already reported verified.	▪ Updating the data ▪ Verification of data
Part 3- Strategic framework	
▪ Establish water services issues that confront municipalities and particularly those that may compromise their long term sustainability ▪	▪ Interview municipalities and councillors ▪
Part 4 – Water Services Development Plan Inputs	
▪ Determine what support gaps and backlogs exist within and amongst service providers i.e. GAP analysis ▪ Recommendations	▪ Workshop with stakeholders and team joint session/s ▪ Desktop study for insights from local authorities and approaches elsewhere

Outputs	Methodology
Part 5 – Implementing the Plan	
▪ Align water services recommendations with outputs from IDP process from municipalities ▪ Activities / recommendations ▪ Provide an institutional plan that splits cost/responsibilities between municipality, district and other stakeholders ▪ Provide data and a framework that will guide the reform of municipal service functions ▪ Provide baseline data against which future progress can be monitored and which enables future assessments of the impact and effectiveness of municipal service reforms	▪ Joint session with team and follow up interviews with stakeholders if required ▪ Disseminate strategies and obtain feedback

8.7.1. THE CUSTOMER'S WATER SUPPLY

8.7.1.1. The policy

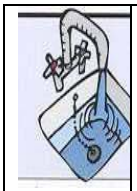
Basic water supply, also referred to as the RDP standard, is defined in the White Paper Water Supply and Sanitation, 1994, as:

- ❑ The consumption of 25 liters per capita per day
- ❑ Access to water should be within 200 meters of each household
- ❑ Minimum flow at source of 10 liters per minute
- ❑ Water available on a regular daily basis
- ❑ 98% assurance of the supply
- ❑ System must be effectively operated and maintained
- ❑ Water must be safe to drink

8.7.1.2. Level of service in 1996

The chart below shows the number of households whose water supply was below RDP standards in terms of distance in 1996, according to the Census 1996. In Renosterberg 6% of households have a water supply below RDP level (152 households) in respect of distance. The Census only recorded household access to water and not quality, availability, flow or assurance. It is assumed that all community standpipes are within 200m of households. Nevertheless this backlog in 1996 was not great in terms of absolute numbers.

Household access to water, Census 1996

						
38% 898 Households have water in dwelling	50% 1 175 Households have water on site/in yard	6% 143 Households use a communal tap	2% 39 Households rely on a tanker supply	4% 100 Households use a borehole supply	0% 11 Households collect from a river/dam	0% 2 Households use another source

8.7.1.3. Progress on delivery

The Renosterberg IDP does not record how many households do not have a basic RDP level water supply. Municipalities should pay attention to those households who do not yet have a basic supply. Programmes should be put in place to ensure that those households who do not yet have infrastructure to receive basic water are a priority. Thereafter, free basic water programmes should be prioritized.

The introduction of free basic water for all residents has created a practical difficulty. Estimates for the Northern Cape proved that such a policy is almost impossible, because too much income is lost if the first 6 kilolitres of water is free to all, and the next category over 6 kiloliters must recover the lost income. This results in the next categories of step tariffs being unaffordable high. Should consumers resist high increases, water utilization rates may drop which in turn results in the budgeted income targets not being reached.

It thus implies that the only manner in which 6 kiloliters of water can be provided free is by utilizing the equitable share and only applying it to indigent residents. It should also be borne in mind that 6 kilolitres is based on 8 persons per household, which is a higher than the average number of persons per household in the Northern Cape. The Richtersveld Municipality, which is located in an extremely arid area, has agreed to supply 2 kl to each household per month.[2]

Metering is an important aspect in supplying free basic water to consumers who have yard and house connections. This is the highest

[2].

level of service and it requires an effective metering and billing system for free basic water to function properly.

8.7.1.4. Water options for households

A DWAF report "Water supply service levels- A guide for local authorities, November 2000" provides options that are relevant to addressing household water backlogs including:

- ❑ Rudimentary systems;
- ❑ Communal street taps;
- ❑ Prepaid communal street tap;
- ❑ Low pressure trickle feed yard tank;
- ❑ Low pressure manually operated yard tank;
- ❑ Low pressure regulated yard tank;
- ❑ Yard tap (not in brochure);
- ❑ Full pressure conventional house connection; and
- ❑ Full pressure prepaid house connection.

For each of the above options the following aspects are included:

(a) Diagram
(b) Financial suitability
(c) Level of service – access, pressure, quantity, quality, storage, sanitation
(d) Technical suitability – efficiency, reliability, operation, maintenance, tech support, upgradeability
(e) Social suitability
(f) Managerial suitability
(g) Environmental suitability

8.7.2. THE CUSTOMER'S SANITATION SUPPLY

8.7.2.1. The policy

According to the White Paper on Basic Household Sanitation, 2001, basic sanitation is defined as follows: "The minimum acceptable basic level of sanitation is:

(a) Appropriate health and hygiene awareness and behavior;
(b) A system for disposing of human excreta, household waste water and refuse, which is acceptable and affordable to the users, safe, hygienic and easily accessible and which does not have an unacceptable impact on the environment; and
(c) A toilet facility for each household."

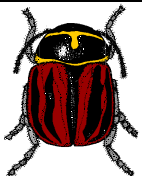
The Constitution defines basic sanitation as an on-site ventilated dry sanitation system, which is then referred to as the RDP standard against which levels of service are measured.

In the past, sanitation has been seen as a technical issue of toilet building, providing sewers, maintenance etc, whilst other aspects required by the White Paper have been ignored.

8.7.2.2. Level of service

In 1996 there were 1 431 households (60%) in Renosterberg that had sanitation facilities that were below RDP standards. The chart below depicts the backlogs in sanitation in 1996. This is worse than the overall Karoo situation. Renosterberg also has a great number of bucket toilets that need to be replaced.

Household latrine type (Census 1996)

			
40% 937 Households use flush latrines	7% 165 Households use pit latrines	35% 821 Households use bucket latrines	19% 445 Households do not use any aforementioned latrines

8.7.2.3. Progress in sanitation delivery

Sanitation level of supply to residential sites and non-residential sites has been extracted from the DWAF database and this data has been used to prepare the adjacent maps. Sanitation level of supply to residential occupied sites[3] is detailed in the table below. There are an estimated 49% of households with below RDP sanitation at present. Bucket sanitation in Petrusburg and Philipstown mainly account for this situation. Please see adjacent MAPS.[4]

The sanitation programme in the Northern Cape was initiated in 1996. During October 1996, Mvula Trust submitted a business plan for the implementation of a sanitation programme in the Northern Cape. This

[3] *In cases where it was unclear whether the site was occupied or vacant, it was assumed teat the site was occupied.*
[4] *DWA, May 2003. Regional information system, Northern Cape (database).*

plan's focus was on creating awareness amongst communities about the importance of health and hygiene and the role that appropriate sanitation plays. The aim was to change the focus from a toilet-building programme to household demand programme where health and hygiene awareness was the key concern.

Since then the Dept of Housing and Local Government has implemented a bucket eradication programme. DWA and Dept of Housing and Local Government have reached an agreement that where Dept of Local Government constructs toilets, DWA will undertake the awareness programme. This awareness entails health and hygiene issues and includes operation and maintenance of the toilet and the implication that the choice of toilet type has for the household.

Sanitation committees are established in areas where sanitation projects are being implemented. These committees are trained to manage funds and to date this has worked successfully. Funds are disbursed to the applicable municipality who disburses the funds to the committees on proof of expenditure. On the sanitation programmes where Mvula Trust is involved, local people are used as builders and quality controllers.

No school projects were undertaken.

The phasing out of bucket latrines has now become one of the top priorities of the province. At least 1 047 buckets were recorded in Renosterberg. The Census in 1996 recorded a total of 821 households with bucket toilets.

Main advantages of phasing out night buckets are: reduction in labour cost, maintenance of vehicles, less maintenance to oxidation ponds. The replacement of night buckets to an on-site sanitation system is relatively cheap as the majority of top structures are sound.

8.7.2.4. Sanitation needs

It is estimated that there are approximately 8 communities where projects still need to be initiated. In most of these cases communities are expecting a higher than RDP level of service and negotiations with these councils still need to be entered into regarding level of service and sustainable options.

Backlogs need to be addressed in:

- Petrusville
- Philipstown

8.7.2.5. Sanitation options

During 2002/03 and 2003/04 the sanitation programme needs to ensure the following outcomes:

- That all departments and municipalities are implementing the Sanitation Policy
- A common approach is followed in implementing projects
- All implementing agents support sustainable development and before sanitation projects are funded that all departments will approve the Business Plan
- Increase the number of communities completely served with RDP standard sanitation
- Increase the number of local authorities who comply with the division of Revenue Act and who can be appointed as implementing agents for projects

The installation of toilets must be synchronised with the awareness programme to achieve the best results and to comply with the White Paper on Basic Household Sanitation. Environmental health practitioners at municipalities will implement projects and outcome based contacts will be signed with the relevant municipalities. Emphasis will also be placed on serving the rural areas that have been incorporated into local municipalities.

Aspects that need to be addressed in sanitation programmes in rural areas are:

- One toilet facility per household
- Awareness programmes should be co-ordinated to coincide with toilet building

Operation and maintenance of both wet and dry systems is a cause for concern. Blockages in wet systems are costly and are unaffordable to municipalities. VIP maintenance also needs to be addressed. In some settlements pits have filled up and a solution to these problems has not been found. Because O&M is a major issue at a household level, awareness programmes need to continue.

It is possible, but very difficult to have water borne sanitation with 6 kiloliters per household per month. Authorities supplying waterborne sanitation need to provide an additional 3 kiloliters per household. Waterborne sanitation is not a basic level. It is not an affordable or appropriate level of service in instances where households cannot afford

to pay the full costs for the operation and maintenance of this service.5 Wide disparities in household income imply that flexible and mixed levels of sanitation services should be implemented.

Because of the serious water shortages in Renosterberg, future sanitation systems are likely to be dry sanitation systems.

The limited water quality and quantity problems also render water borne sanitation inappropriate in most instances. A possible exception is in cases where settlements are next to rivers. For this reason alternatives to the VIP systems are being developed and tested such as:

- Urine diversion (single pit)
- Modification of existing bucket toilet to urine diversion system
- Double pit urine diversion
- The construction of double pits in lieu of single pits was also found to be more appropriate in hard rock situations.

A range of options can be examined in DWA's "Sanitation for a healthy nation, February 2002" which are relevant to Renosterberg from-

- VIP
- Double pit VIP
- UDS
- Pour flush
- Aqua privy and soak away
- Conservancy tank
- Full bore waterborne sewerage
- Septic tank and soak away or small bore solid free sewer
- Shallow sewerage

Each of these options sets out the following:

1. Diagram
2. Principles of operation
3. Operational and institutional requirements
4. Cost
5. Experience and comment: A facility may be technologically robust and well suited to the physical circumstances; however if users do not like the technology, nor use it, nor in the way in which it was designed, all other formulations of sustainability are irrelevant.

[5] *Free Basic Water Experiences and lessons learnt, Hugh Sussens and Sugandree Muruvan, DWA. Oct 2001.*

8.7.3. WATER RESOURCES

8.7.3.1. General issues

Each town, village or settlement in the Karoo has a unique setting as far as landscape, geology, water occurrence and environment is concerned. However, there are certain aspects of the environment that apply to the whole area. These aspects are therefore discussed here and should be read with each town's separate discussion. We distinguish between aspects related to water resources and aspects related to sanitation, waste disposal and pollution.

Aspects related to water resources that we should take into account when planning or managing water resources are:

- The landscape and rocks or geology of the area.
- The water-bearing properties of the rocks in the area such as success rate, expected yield and water quality.
- Rainfall and recharge, which tell us about the sustainability of the resources. Recharge in the area is estimated to be about 10 to 15 mm per annum.
- Groundwater management and protection principles, which include protection against depletion of resources or degradation of quality.
- Education and awareness programs for users in aspects such as occurrence, conservation and pollution of groundwater, should be part of water management.

Aspects related to sanitation, waste disposal or other pollution sources that should be taken into account when planning, developing or managing such activities are:

- Rock type or geology, which plays an important role in the feasibility and design of specific sanitation systems for specific settlements and indirectly affects the costs of a sanitation system and if ignored it can affect the health and lifestyle of a community.
- Shallow rock or deep soils occur within the confines of a development.
- The soils are sand or clay resulting in excavations collapsing or remaining open and stable.
- The soils and rocks are permeable and absorb water or are impervious so that no water penetrates them.
- A temporary or permanent shallow ground water table exists which serves as water supply for the population and may be easily polluted.
- The rock formations upon which the development is located contain zones of groundwater storage, which are of regional, national or even

only of local importance (aquifers). If the water in them is polluted and becomes unusable or requires treatment before it can be used may result in acute water shortages or high cost implications.

- No development upstream of a water source should be planned without professional advice regarding the potential impact on the resource.

The geo-hydrological and geotechnical considerations are very site specific and it is recommended that a professional consultant or officer from DWAF be consulted on these aspects.

8.7.3.2. Groundwater protection

Care should be taken that latrines, solid waste and sewerage disposal sites are not located on, or near, fault or contact zones. The presence of calcrete layers is an indication of seasonal shallow water table, which can result in spreading of pollution during the wet season. Impermeable mudstone layers can occur resulting in flooding of toilets and spreading of pollution. Excavation difficulties can also be expected in areas with a thin soil cover or where calcrete has developed.

8.7.3.3. Geohydrology

Vanderkloof and Petrusville

Both these towns are located on the mudstone and sandstone rocks of the Karoo Sequence intruded by dolerite. The water occurrence is mainly in fractured rocks and on the contact zone with the dolerite or in the sandstone to the east of Petrusville. The success rate for borehole yielding between 0,5 and 2,0 l/s is between 40 and 60% with a water quality of 70 to 300 mS/m. The success rate is lower in some of the dolerite rocks in the area. The rainfall is in access of 300 mm per annum.

Phillipstown

The town is also located on the mudstone and sandstone rocks of the Karoo Sequence intruded by dolerite sills and dykes. The town receives its water supply from several boreholes close to the town. The water occurrence is mainly in fractured rocks and on the contact zone with the dolerite or in the sandstone to the east of the town. The success rate for borehole yielding between 0,5 and 2,0 l/s is between 40 and 60% with a water quality of 70 to 300 mS/m. The success rate could be lower in some

of the dolerite rocks in the area to the north. The rainfall is in access of 300 mm per annum.

A borehole protection strategy and frequent monitoring of water tables and quality should be part of the groundwater management program.

8.7.4 INFRASTRUCTURE ASSET MANAGEMENT

To maximise the productivity of water services infrastructure assets, a sound understanding of the condition and performance of the infrastructure assets is needed by those who own or administer them.

Asset registers are non-existent or are incomplete when available.

The list below shows the infrastructure facilities and equipment that will need to be included in an asset register.

8.7.5. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE PROGRAMMES

Operation refers to those procedures and activities performed to keep the water supply and sanitation system running on a daily basis. It refers to activities such as starting and stopping pumps, adding of chemicals, supply of fuel etc. It also includes proper record keeping of operational activities and consumables such as daily pumping hours, quantity of water withdrawn and supplied, quantity of chemicals used etc.

Maintenance refers to those programmes or activities carried out to sustain the water supply and sanitation system in a working condition. It is a continuous operation to keep the facilities, plant and equipment in the best form for normal use. The water supply and sanitation maintenance programme should be systematic and pro-active to prevent the need for repairs. It should have sufficient staff and budget for proper maintenance.

Maintenance can be divided into:

- Preventative maintenance: regular inspection and servicing to preserve assets and to minimize breakages
- Correction maintenance: minor repair and replacement of broken and worn out parts to sustain the reliability of facilities
- Crisis maintenance: unplanned responses to emergency breakdowns and user complaints to restore a failed supply

The municipality has insufficient record keeping or incomplete records available to measure and evaluate the status of the operation and maintenance of the water supply and sanitation services.

A visual assessment of various water supply and sanitation infrastructure facilities and equipment revealed the older system parts are in a poor condition and is in need of maintenance or total replacement. Relatively new equipment is in good condition. It was also evident that systems operators don't have or are not aware of recorded operation and maintenance rules or instructions. They also do not know where to find information on infrastructure assets that they work with on a daily basis. This clearly suggests that operation and maintenance is not on a level that it is supposed to be.

Further investigation is needed to measure the exact nature and extent of the status of operation and maintenance and to develop strategies and programmes to address this aspect to improve service delivery.

8.8 AIDS HIV PROGRAMME

8.8.1. PURPOSE

The purpose of the AIDS policy is to reassure employees that AIDS is not spread through casual contact during normal work practices and to reduce unrealistic fears about contracting an AIDS virus-related condition. This policy also protects the legal right to work of employees who are diagnosed with an AIDS virus-related condition and provides guidelines for situations where infection with the AIDS virus is suspected. Our policy is to encourage sensitivity to and understanding for employees affected with a condition of the AIDS virus.

8.8.2. GENERAL POLICY

We are committed to maintaining a healthy work environment by protecting the physical and emotional health and well-being of all employees in the workplace. We also have a continuing commitment to provide employment for people with physical disabilities who are able to work. This AIDS policy is a direct outgrowth of those commitments. It provides guidelines for situations when a question as to an AIDS virus-related condition arises. There are three major points:

- Employees who are diagnosed with an AIDS virus-related condition may continue to work if they are deemed medically able to work and can meet acceptable performance standards. We will provide reasonable performance standards and

reasonable accommodation if necessary to enable these employees to continue working.

- We provide AIDS education for all employees to help them understand how the AIDS virus is spread and to reduce unrealistic fears of contracting an AIDS virus-related condition.
- The term “AIDS virus-related conditions” refers to the following four medically diagnosed conditions:

1. presence of the AIDS antibody without symptoms of AIDS
2. presence of an AIDS-Related Complex (ARC)
3. AIDS
4. central nervous system infection

8.9 HUMAN RESOURCE STRATEGY

The Human Resource Strategy provides a framework that ensures that all residents are able to participate fully in society as responsible citizens as well as in the growth and development of the country.

This strategy also provides guidelines for individual institutions in the development of their institutional plans which will enable them to operate effectively and efficiently focusing on the development of intermediate and high level skills and competencies. The implementation of these plans will contribute to the growth of various economic sectors and also improve the quality of life of citizens by increasing their employability.

The strategy takes as its starting point the growth and development imperatives

that the province has identified, mainly through its Economic Development Plan.

This, in turn, is informed by the serious challenges that the municipality faces. These include:

- Poverty which is high and increasing
- High levels of unemployment
- Low levels of investment
- Low levels of literacy.

The strategy is underpinned by key principles to guide its focus and direction.
These principles remain sensitive to the broader transformation and redress imperatives that continue to guide the development efforts of the Local Government.
The Municipal Human Resource Development Strategy identifies four strategic objectives. They are:

- To improve the foundation for human development

- To improve the supply of high-quality (particularly scarce) skills which are responsive to societal and economic needs. To increase employer participation in lifelong learning as an instrument to achieve employment equity targets
- To assist out of school youth and the unemployed into employment.

8.10 PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

8.10.1. INTRODUCTION

The performance management system for the Renosterberg Municipality is developed from the Municipal Systems Act, the general key performance indicators, the municipality's vision, mission and development objectives approved in the strategies phase of the Integrated Development Plan. In the document a definition on performance management, the principles of performance management, a legal perspective and a program is also provided.

8.10.2. DEFINITION OF PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT

- Performance Management is a strategic and integrated process that delivers sustained success to organizations by improving the performance of people who work in them and by developing the capabilities of individual contributors and teams.

- Performance Management is strategic in the sense that it is concerned with the broader issues facing that organization if that organization is to function effectively and efficiently in its environment, and in the general direction in which the organization intends to achieve its vision, mission and longer-term goals.

8.10.3. PRINCIPLES OF PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT

Performance Management principles can be summarized as follow:

- It translates corporate goals into individual, team, department and divisional goals.
- It helps to clarify corporate goals.
- It is a continuous and evolutionary process, in which performance improves over time.
- It relies on consensus and co-operation rather than control.
- It creates a shared understanding of what is required to improve performance and how this will be achieved.

- It encourages self-management of individual performance.
- It requires a management style that is open and honest and encourages two-way communication between superiors and subordinates.
- It requires continuous feedback.
- Feedback loops enable the experiences and knowledge gained on the job by individuals to modify corporate objectives.
- It measures and assesses all performance against jointly agreed goals.
- It should apply to all staff; and is not primarily concerned with performance to financial reward

8.10.4. GENERAL KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

In Regulation Gazette No 7146 Vol. 434 of 24 August 2001 No 22605 the following general KPI's were set by the Minister and this must be included in the municipalities KPI's:

1. The percentage of households with access to basic level of water, sanitation, electricity and solid waste removal;
2. the percentage of households that earn less than R1100-00 per month with access to free basic services;
3. the percentage of a municipality's capital budget actually spent on capitol projects identified for a particular financial year in terms of the municipalities integrated development plan;
4. the number of jobs created through the municipality's local economic development including capitol projects;
5. the number of people from the employment equity groups employed in the three highest levels of management in compliance with an approved municipal employment equity plan;
6. the percentage of a municipality's budget actually spent on implementing its workplace skills plan; and
7. financial viability as expressed by the ratio discussed in the PMS:
8 The percentage of the voting age who believe that they are given the necessary information and opportunities to influence the running of local government in their area.

8.10.5. KEY PERFORMANCE AREAS

- ❑ Financial Management
- ❑ Social and Economic Development
- ❑ Institutional Transformation
- ❑ Democracy and Governance
- ❑ Infrastructure and Services

8.10.6. PROPOSAL ON HOW THE PMS IS TO OPERATE AND BE MANAGED FROM THE PLANNING STAGE UP TO THE STAGES OF REVIEW AND REPORTING

The operation and management of the PMS is reflected in the framework in terms of distinct phases:

Phase	Nature of Involvement
Planning	This includes the determination of key performance indicators, the establishment of baseline measurement and the participation of community structures in the measurement process – the planning phase precedes the commencement of the financial year for which the PMS is to be implemented
Implementation	This phase involves the collection of pertinent information required for the measurement of the specific and general key performance indicators. Collection of information is an ongoing process throughout the financial year for which the PMS has been implemented
Monitoring	Monitoring relates to the internal audit process – an objective assessment of the information collected
Reporting	This involves the presentation of information, analysis and recommendation in a report form. The legislation and regulations stipulate a number of required reports, produced internally and externally; this is dealt with in more detail below
Review	The review phase encompasses the consideration of internally generated audit reports to establish whether performance targets in terms of the key performance indicators are being met
Evaluation	Regulation 13(2)(c) requires that corrective action be taken where under-performance has been identified – this is the key to the evaluation phase
Performance Audit	This phase relates primarily to an external evaluation of the performance measurement process – external parties involved here are

Phase	Nature of Involvement
	the Performance Audit Committee and the Auditor General. The involvement of the Auditor General is subsequent to the financial year for which the PMS has been implemented and encompasses primarily a review of the annual performance report as prepared by the Municipal Manager

8.10.7. ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF EACH ROLE PLAYER

The attached framework clearly specifies the responsibility per activity; where applicable, the responsibility is allocated in terms of the legislation (Municipal Systems Act, Act 32 of 2000) and the regulations (Municipal Planning and Performance Management Regulations, 2001, as published in the Government Gazette dated 24 August 2001). The key role players and their role in the functioning of the performance management system are reflected below:

Role Player	Role Performed
Council	Approving and confirming political authority
Municipal Manager	Responsible for achievement of performance targets – will provide administrative direction in terms of collection of information and corrective action where under – performance occurs
Municipal Management Team	Evaluation of contents of internal audit reports
Heads of Department	Responsible for achievement of performance targets within functional area – ensure implementation of corrective action where under – performance occurs
Internal Audit	In terms of the legislation required to provide an objective evaluation on a quarterly basis of the performance measures
Performance Audit Committee	Primarily external evaluator of performance measures – the performance audit committee must consist of at least three members, the majority of which may not be involved in the municipality as a councillor or employee
Auditor General	External review of the annual performance report prepared by the Municipal Manager
Community Structures	Chapter 4 of the Municipal Systems Act, Act 32 of 2000, indicates that a municipality must develop a culture of municipal governance that complements formal representative

Role Player	Role Performed
	government with a system of participatory governance, and must for this purpose encourage and create conditions for the local community to participate in the affairs of the municipality, including the establishment, implementation and review of its performance management system – Section 16(1)(ii)

8.10.8. PROCESS OF IMPLEMENTING THE SYSTEM WITHIN THE IDP

The connection between the Performance Management System (PMS) implemented in a municipality and its Integrated Development Plan (IDP) is outlined in the Municipal Systems Act, Act 32 of 2000. Section 26(I) of the Municipal Systems Act stipulates that an integrated development plan must reflect the key performance indicators and performance targets determined in terms of section 41 (of the same Act). This means that by the time it is ready to finalise and publish its IDP, a municipality must already have decided its key performance indicators and set targets for these indicators.

The Municipal Systems Act sets out clear procedures on how to manage the drafting process of the IDP. To the extent that a core component of the PMS (key performance indicators and performance targets) is reflected in the IDP, the PMS is subject to the same drafting procedures. This includes provisions for the MEC to require municipalities to adjust their IDP if it does not comply with the provisions of the Act – Section 32(2)(a).

The most compelling link that indicates that the IDP and the PMS are elements of one process is found in Section 34 of the Municipal Systems Act. It stipulates that a municipal council –

(a) must review its integrated development plan –
  (i) annually in accordance with an assessment of its performance measures in terms of section 4(I); and
  (ii) may amend its integrated development plan in accordance with a prescribed process.

8.11 SMME STRATEGY

8.11.1. LED PROCESS

LED offers local government, the private sector, NGO's and the local community to work together to improve their economy. It often focuses on both enhancing competitiveness, and thus increasing growth; and also on redistributing that growth through the creation of SMMEs; and through Job creation.

LED encompasses many different disciplines, such as planning, economics and marketing. It also encompasses many local government functions including planning, infrastructure provision, real estate and finance.

The practice of LED can be undertaken on many different scales: A local Government often pursues LED strategies for their entire area. However individual communities and thus individual areas and segments of communities (such as the Disabled, Youth or Women) within a local government's jurisdiction can also pursue LED strategies to uplift their own communities. These are generally much more successful if pursued jointly.

In essence, LED is about communities continually upgrading their business environments to improve their competitiveness, retain jobs, and improve incomes.

Communities respond to their LED needs in many ways. There are a wide variety of LED initiatives including:

- Ensuring the local business environment is conducive to major businesses and sectors in the area.
- Supporting SMMEs
- Encouraging New Enterprises
- Attracting investment from elsewhere (both domestic and international).
- Investing in physical (hard) infrastructure.
- Investing in Soft infrastructure (including human resources development,
- institutional support systems and regulatory issues)
- Supporting the growth of particular clusters of businesses.
- Spatial targeting (particular parts of the area)
- Supporting survivalist businesses (informal).

- Targeting certain disadvantaged groups.

8.11.2. ORGANISING LED STRATEGIC PLANNING:

Ideally the development of a LED Strategy should form part of the broader strategy such as the IDP for a region, city town or rural area. Sound strategic planning ensures that priority issues are addressed and scarce resources are effectively utilised. It generally consists of the following 5 steps:

1. Organising the effort

A community begins the LED strategy planning process by first identifying the people, public institutions, businesses, community organizations and other groups with vested interests in the local economy. This is often led by local government, usually its Mayor or Municipal Manager. The skills and resources that each of the stakeholders bring to the strategy process provide a critical foundation for success. The identification of stakeholders assumes some basic knowledge of how the economy works in the area. Secondly working groups and steering committees should be established to ensure formal structures are in place to support LED strategy development and implementation.

2. Conducting the competitive assessment

Each community has a unique set of local attributes that advance or hinder LED. This includes its economic make-up, its human resources capacity to carry out economic development, as well as how 'friendly' the local government's business environment is for economic activities. The aim of the competitive assessment is to identify the community's strengths and weaknesses, including its human resource capacity and the local government's 'friendliness' to all types of businesses from corporate to informal survivalists; and identify the opportunities and threats to the local economy. The goal of the assessment is to create an economic profile of the community that highlights its economic development capacity. Also important is to develop comparative information on the competitive position of neighbouring communities and other regional, national and international competitors.

3. Developing the LED strategy

The LED strategy includes the development of a shared economic vision for the community and determination of goals, objectives, programmes, projects and action plans. This process ensures that all stakeholders are aware of what is to be achieved, how it is to be achieved, who will be responsible and the time frames associated with the implementation of the strategy. It (LED Strategy and action plans) has to be assessed against the human resources capacity to carry them out and the budgetary constraints.

4. Implementing the LED strategy

Implementation is driven by the action plans. Ongoing monitoring is provided through the formal structures and evaluation of specific project outcomes. This ensures that the LED strategy continues to lead to the achievement of the LED vision, goals and objectives.

5. Reviewing the LED strategy

Good monitoring and evaluation techniques help to quantify outcomes, justify expenditures, determine enhancements and adjustments and develop good practices. This information also feeds into the review of the total strategy. The LED strategy should be reviewed at least annually to ensure that the overall strategy remains relevant. It may be that conditions have changed or that initial assessment of the local conditions was incorrect. The LED strategy should continuously evolve to respond to ever changing competitive environment.

8.11.3 OTHER SECTOR PLANS

As per Municipal System Act which permits the development of sector plans for the IDP, the following plans were compiled by the district jointly with local municipalities and other are only municipality:

- District Growth and Development Strategy (DGDS)
- Integrated Waste Management Programme (IWMP)
- Integrated Environmental Management Programme (IEMP)
- Workplace Skills Plan (WSP)
- Service Delivery Budget and Implementation Plan (SDBIP)

8.11.4. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

Creative solutions are desperately needed to successfully engage the Northern Cape's large number of unemployed in sustainable economic activities. The structural barriers faced are so acute that conventional business development strategies have to date proved to be ineffective. In reviewing BDS trends and developments worldwide, it becomes evident that the unique South African situation requires unique South African solutions.

For too long the small business development approach had been intellectually driven. Quick fix solutions based on sophisticated principles have been expected to address complex structural problems. Not only is the target group lacking capacity, the support structures charged to provide BDS are themselves in need of intensive support.

The following key issues need to be considered in the design of a new SMMEDS for the Northern Cape province:

- A market led approach to ensure that support activities are focussed on practical needs towards getting the market to work properly.
- The prevailing "hand-out" syndrome must to be counteracted by engendering an internal locus of control value system.
- Pursue opportunities available through focussing on product markets over and above business service prospects.
- Differentiate between survivalists and the formal small business sector.
- Integrate the perceived opposing forces of sustainability and participation.
- Distinguish political organisations from business operations.
- Based on the principles of "Ubuntu" instead of competition.

9 CLOSURE

9.1. INTRODUCTION

This document contains the final Integrated Development Plan of the Municipality and was formulated over a period of one year, taking into consideration the views and aspirations of the entire community. The IDP provides the foundation for development for the next five years and will be reviewed regularly to ensure compliance with changing needs and external requirements.

9.2. INVITATION FOR COMMENTS

In order to ensure transparency of the IDP process everybody is given the chance to raise concerns regarding the contents of the IDP.

Selected national and provincial departments are firstly given a chance to assess the viability and feasibility of project proposals from a technical perspective. More specifically, the spheres of government are responsible for checking the compliance of the IDP in relation to legal and policy requirements, as well as to ensure vertical coordination and sector alignment.

Since the operational activities of the Local Municipality will have a certain effect and possible impact on surrounding areas, adjacent local and district municipalities are also given the opportunity to raise any concerns in respect of possible contradicting types of development and to ensure the alignment of IDPs.

Finally, all residents and stakeholders are also given the opportunity to comment on the contents of the IDP, should they be directly affected.

Some comments were received from government departments and incorporated in the document, but no comments were received from the community.

9.3. ADOPTION

After all the comments were incorporated in the IDP document, the Council approved it on _____. The approved document will be submitted to the MEC: Local Government and Housing, as required by the Municipal Systems Act, 2000 (32 of 2000).